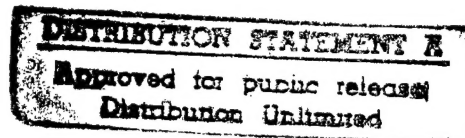


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17 October 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1354

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DIGNITARIES REJECT PDI INTERPRETATION OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Assertion by PDI Chairman

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 19 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Prof Soenawar Soekawati, SH, the general chairman of the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI), believes that the speech delivered by President Suharto at the opening session of Parliament on 16 August depicts Indonesia as a secular state.

He made this assertion at a meeting with parliamentary representatives of the PDI and said that they should consider this point of view in their discussions of the speech.

He told the representatives that they should not be fearful but rather should take the lead in presenting this viewpoint.

Referring to the president's speech Soenawar strongly argued that our country already is a state that adheres to secular ideas. Even so, he said, we should not be allergic to secularism for it is atheism and not secularism that is banned in Indonesia. Soenawar said that Indonesia is not a secular state and that religion is given every right to exist, and that it is encouraged and supported by the government so that religious life will flourish.

In his speech on 16 August President Suharto reaffirmed that the Pancasila is not a religion and that it will not and cannot replace religion. He said that the Pancasila will not be made into a religion and that religion cannot be made into the Pancasila. The Pancasila is the foundation of the state, the spirit and identity of the nation, the nation's view of life and the national ideology. The Pancasila provides guidance to the Indonesian people in their daily life and social contacts, and it must become the property of all of us, he said.

As to the foundation of the state, Soenawar said that it was clear and there could be no doubt that all political forces accepted the Pancasila. "But what about the position of the mass organizations as regards this same matter?" he asked. He said that the PDI group in Parliament should try to explain this

problem and to put it in its true proportions, and should avoid provoking anyone in so doing. Everyone should be more prudent in discussing the connection between the Pancasila and the mass organizations and should want to understand how the problem can be placed in a correct perspective, he said.

He did not forget to ask the members of the PDI group to try to convince their branch councils that they should help the PDI national leadership to the best of their ability.

Soenawar Is Mistaken

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Aug 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] It is incorrect to say that the Republic of Indonesia is a secular state, since this conflicts with the provisions of the 1945 Constitution. Indonesia is a Pancasila state, and the important thing in a Pancasila state is to keep things in proportion and moving along a straight line so that the government does not move toward the position of a secular state or of a theistic state.

This was the response of Krissantono, the deputy secretary of the Golkar group in Parliament, to the statement by Prof Dr Soenawar Soekawati, the general chairman of the PDI, that Indonesia is a secular state.

"I appreciate Soenawar Sokawati's opinion that Indonesia is a secular state, although I have not heard precisely what he did say. From what I have read in the newspapers, it seems to me that the statement contains a contradiction in terms," Krissantono said.

In my opinion, he added, there is a clear separation between matters of religion and matters of state in a secular state, as is the case in the United States and most of western Europe. "In Indonesia, as we know, the principle of belief in God is incorporated in the Pancasila."

Stated in Constitution

"The state is founded on the belief in One God," said Krissantono, quoting article 29, paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution. He added that the official explanation that accompanies the 1945 Constitution states that, "This paragraph affirms the belief of the Indonesian people in One God."

"Therefore, our nation and the state of Indonesia formally and constitutionally recognize the existence of One God and consequently it cannot be said that state and national matters can be completely and absolutely separated from matters that deal with belief in God. This is clear from the constitution," he said.

He said that the existence of article 29, paragraph (1) was a logical consequence of the acceptance of the Pancasila as the foundation of the state. A lengthy process was required to gain acceptance of the Pancasila as the foundation of the state, and after this was achieved it was incorporated in the constitution and, on 18 August 1945, the constitution was ratified.

Krissantono said that this Pancasila state is not a secular state because the state or government is not indifferent to religious and spiritual matters but rather provides support and facilities to ensure that a religious and spiritual climate will flourish. At the same time, he said, Indonesia is not a theocratic state because it is not founded on any single religious doctrine.

No Separation

Meanwhile, Drs Lukman Harun, spokesman for the executive council of Muhamadiyah, said that the opinion that Indonesia is a state that adheres to secular ideas conflicts with the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

The first principle in the Pancasila is that of belief in God, he said, and this is proof that there is no separation between the state and religion either in the Pancasila or in the preamble and main body of the constitution.

He pointed out that a distinction has never been drawn between the state and religion in the government's doctrine on the main lines of national policy. He said that all of these things are done for the purpose of building the complete person, including the spiritual side of man. He also noted that the government has always had a Department of Religious Affairs and that it regulates pilgrimages to Mecca, enforces the marriage law, maintains religious courts, and requires that courses in religion be provided from the primary school to the university level.

According to Lukman Harun, President Suharto has never said that Indonesia is a secular state. "I think that this is just Soenawar's interpretation. He studied the president's speech but he only refers to one part of it and not the entire speech. His opinion that Indonesia is a secular state is incorrect," he said.

He said that the president's statement that the Pancasila is not a religion must be viewed from a broad perspective. The president said this to reassure people who are concerned that the Pancasila is being equated with religion, he said. "However, President Suharto's statement does not mean that Indonesia is a secular state, and Soenawar's remarks are in conflict with the Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the main lines of national policy, and the president's own opinion. Opinions like Soenawar's could endanger national stability," he said.

Department of Religious Affairs

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 20 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpts] H. Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara, the minister coordinator for public welfare, has firmly contradicted statements that describe Indonesia as a secular state, saying that these statements are in conflict with the president's own affirmations.

The minister coordinator commented on the situation on Friday morning during a reception for physicians and paramedics at his office in Jakarta.

He said that President Suharto has repeatedly stated that Indonesia is a Pancasila state and not a secular state. "If this were a secular state we would have no Department of Religious Affairs," he said,

Regarding comments that have been made by Soenawar Soekawati, the minister coordinator said that it was possible that the comments were not made in a serious vein or were ill considered because they are in conflict with statements that have been made by the president and with the principles of the 1945 Constitution.

The minister coordinator said that the existence of the Department of Religious Affairs indicates that the Republic of Indonesia is not a secular state. "The existence of the department is just one of the proofs that we are not a secular state," he said.

Indonesia is not a theocratic state but neither is it a secular state, for "Indonesia is a Pancasila state," he said. He added that in a Pancasila state all religions that are recognized by the state are given an opportunity to develop.

Secular Approach, Secularism

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 20 Aug 83 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] Zamroni, a member of Parliament from the United Development Party (PPP), believes that it is incorrect to say that we are developing a government based on secularism. "It is true that this is a secular state," he said, "however it developed from the culture of the Indonesian people and definitely is not based on secularism."

Nullification of Faith

Zamroni said that although Indonesia is a secular state this does not mean that it has adopted the concept of secularism, because Indonesia developed from the culture of the Indonesian people and is not based on secularism.

He said that President Suharto's speech to Parliament on 16 August was clear and detailed and that it reflected the public's view (and especially the view of the Muslim community, which is concerned about the shallowness of religious life) that Indonesian society is a religious society.

He said that secularism represents a nullification of faith, while the Pancasila, with its principles of belief in God, humanitarianism and social justice, has its own independent values that are unlike the scientific concepts found in the philosophy of liberalism.

"The concept of secularism, which shoulders faith aside, is not found in the Pancasila," he said.

Zamroni said that there is a difference between the secular approach and secularism. The secular approach is used to settle problems in a rational manner, but secularism implies a lack of faith, he said.

Saying that there was no need to debate this matter, he pointed out that the most important feature of President Suharto's speech was that we had been challenged to prepare a basic framework that could be used to keep fundamental issues from interfering with the application of the Pancasila within the constitutional system.

No Indication of Secularism

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 Aug 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Dr H. Roeslan Abdulgani, the chairman of the Presidential Advisory Team on the Practice and Application of the Pancasila, said in Jakarta on Saturday that he had not noticed and did not feel that there was any indication of secularism in the president's speech of 16 August.

Roeslan said that secularism implies a separation between religion and the government and that a secular government does not interfere in or supervise religious affairs, or can even be said to ignore them. "But the first principle of the Pancasila clearly indicates that religion is not separated from the national life of the Indonesian people, and we also have a Department of Religious Affairs," he said.

He said that originally Indonesia was the only nation in the world with a Department of Religious Affairs, but now many other nations, such as Pakistan, have followed our example and established similar institutions.

He declared that it is clear from both the president's speech and the realities of the situation that the elements and values of secularism are not found in Indonesia.

Matter of Principle

Meanwhile, H. Nuddin Lubis, a deputy chairman of Parliament and the People's Consultative Congress, declared that extemporaneous statements to the effect that Indonesia is a secular state and maintains a separation between state and religious matters are unacceptable and should be cleared ahead of time, since a matter of principle is involved.

"We must ask if statements such as this automatically mean that the Pancasila is a secular concept, for if they do then I feel that a matter of principle is involved," he said.

He pointed out that no national figure, including the people who drew up the Pancasila, has ever said that the Pancasila was a secular concept or that the Republic of Indonesia was a secular state. Every national figure has accepted the Pancasila because it is not a secular concept, he said.

Nuddin Lubis said that the speech given by President Suharto on 16 August 1983, in which the president stated that the Pancasila was not a religion and that religion was not the Pancasila, could not be interpreted as meaning that the Republic of Indonesia is a secular state.

He said that he felt that the president had only intended to remind all citizens that the Pancasila would not do away with religion. There can no longer be any doubt that the Pancasila is the sole foundation of the state and has been accepted by all political forces in the land, he said.

"Therefore, if there are those who believe that secular ideas and advocacy of a separation between state and religious matters can be found in the president's speech, then this interpretation must be corrected so that the public is not deceived. Particularly so, if it is felt that the president's speech is being deliberately manipulated," Nuddin Lubis said.

Slip of the Tongue

On Saturday reporters questioned Drs Hardjantho Sumodisastro, an adviser to the PDI group in Parliament, about his reaction to press reports concerning statements made by PDI Chairman Soenawar Soekawati. His reply was that, "It may have been just a slip of the tongue and he actually meant something else."

Hardjantho said that he was sure that the PDI chairman did not mean to say that state and religious matters are completely separated. "The Republic of Indonesia is a Pancasila state," he said.

Meanwhile, Prof Dr Soenawar Soekawati, SH stated on Saturday that he had meant to say that the Republic of Indonesia was a secular state, but not that it adhered to the concept of secularism.

He explained that a secular state, while giving its attention to the development of religion, maintains a clear separation between the authority of the state and religion.

He said that to call a state a secular state does not mean that the state is an atheistic state. "If there are those who do not understand the meaning of the term 'secular state,' then they should look it up in the encyclopedia," he said.

Former Parliament Chairman Comments

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 22 Aug 83 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Daryatmo, a former chairman of Parliament, is of the opinion that Prof Dr Soenawar is one of that group of people who think that if something is not white then it must be black, and that if Indonesia is not a theocratic state then it must be a secular state.

Daryatmo noted that it was agreed on 18 August 1945 that the Republic of Indonesia was a democratic state with a sovereign people and the Pancasila as its foundation. "We are not a secular state, not a theocratic state, but clearly a Pancasila state," he affirmed.

He said that there are all kinds of people and that some people say that if something is not white then it must be black, or if something is not religious then it must be secular. But this does not always hold true, he said, for if something is not white it is not certain that it is black for it could be red

or some other color. "It is possible that Soenawar is one of those people who feel that if something is not white than it must be black, and that if a state is not a theocratic state then it must be a secular state," he said.

Soenawar's Explanation

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 23 Aug 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] The members of the PDI group in Parliament feel that the PDI general was not guilty of any inaccuracies when he briefed the group recently on the subject of a secular state. Indeed, the group feels that the issue is a basic one and that the group must make its views known.

This was the tenor of a press release issued by the PDI group and read by its deputy chairman, Ipik Asmasubrata, who said that the release was being issued to provide an explanation and prevent any misunderstandings.

Ipik said that the reports carried in some newspapers seemed to indicate that the PDI general chairman had said that the concept of secularism, which advocates a separation between matters of state and matters of religion, was reflected in the speech given by President Suharto on 16 August.

According to Ipik, what Soenawar actually said was that where secular ideas exist a separation between state authority and religious authority also exists. "Therefore, the newspaper articles that speak of secularism are incorrect and can create misunderstandings," Ipik said.

Ipik was accompanied by Dudi Singadilaga, Parulian Silalahi and Palaun Suka, members of the leadership of the PDI group.

Ipik also said that at the briefing the PDI general chairman had said that Indonesia kept matters of state separate from matters of religion, and that the general chairman had used the term "secular state" in a technical sense, that is, as a term that is found in the lexicon of governmental affairs.

Ipik used the Dutch phrase "de staats rechtlijke benaming" (the state's official appellation), meaning that a state that keeps state and religious authority separated is officially known as a secular state.

According to Ipik, General Chairman Soenawar said that Indonesia is a secular state based on the Pancasila and that the first principle of the Pancasila (belief in God) means that the people are free to follow the religion or creed of their choosing, and that this is why we have a Department of Religious Affairs.

By way of example Ipik said that the general chairman had noted that the United States is a secular state based on liberalism, while Indonesia is a [secular] state based on the Pancasila. Therefore, said Ipik, it is clear that the PDI general chairman was not being inaccurate when he briefed the PDI group.

Statement by Soenawar

PDI General Chairman Prof Soenawar Soekawati has reaffirmed his opinion that Indonesia is a secular state but is not a state committed to secularism. "If someone says that Indonesia is a state committed to secularism then I would strongly oppose that viewpoint," he said in Jakarta on Monday.

He said that Indonesia is a secular state because the governmental process is separated from religious authority, and he described secularism as a system of ethics that is based on principles of scientific morality that have no connection with the religions of the world.

"We should not get the definition of a secular state mixed up with the definition of secularism," he said.

Soenawar said that he is not a proponent of secularism and does not want to be described in this way as people would become "allergic" to him, since people sometimes see a connection between secularism and atheism.

Commenting on different systems of government, Soenawar said that nations ruled by hereditary kings are called monarchies, and nations ruled by presidents are called republics, while nations that are founded on a religion are called theocratic states.

He said that Indonesia is a secular state based on the Pancasila and that article 29, paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution confirms that our state is based on belief in God. Indonesia always promotes and supports religious life, he said, as is indicated by the existence of the Department of Religious Affairs.

However, he said, the Department of Religious Affairs is not an arm of religious authority but rather the part of the apparatus of state authority that regulates religious affairs. Consequently, he would oppose anyone who said Indonesia was committed to secularism, he said.

Secular State Means Secularism

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 24 Aug 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] It is not true that our nation is a secular state based on the Pancasila but it is true that our nation is a Pancasila state, and that is the end of it. Amirmachmud, the chairman of Parliament and the People's Consultative Congress, made this reply to a question posed by a reporter at Parliament today.

"This issue must be carefully watched; for if people create a secular state they must also follow the ideology of secularism. The ideology of secularism cannot be separated from the secular state," he said.

Amirmachmud said that 5 years ago, during the first year of the Third Development Cabinet, he had declared that our nation is not a secular state. "President Suharto himself has said that the Republic of Indonesia is not a secular state on a number of occasions, including the time he addressed the International Congress of Muslim Journalists," he said.

Asked what motive Prof Soenawar Soekawati might have in bringing up the issue of a secular state, Amirmachmud replied, "It would be better if you addressed that question to Soenawar himself." He added, "I am going to question PDI General Chairman Soenawar Soekawati about this matter myself."

Earlier he had said that the speech given by President Suharto on 16 August was of great value and should not be used to call attention to unnecessary matters.

Formal Legal Sense

Meanwhile, Mudji Budiman, a member of the PPP group in Parliament, said that our nation is not a secular state in a formal legal sense.

"This is evident from the Pancasila and article 29, paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution," he said, but did not go into further detail.

He said it was possible that Prof Soenawar was speaking in a material legal sense of the conduct of our government and our governmental system.

He said that there are three philosophical views of governmental systems. First, there is the liberal view, wherein God and religion are personal matters and not an affair of the state. Second, there is the communist view, wherein God and religion are neither a personal matter nor an affair of the state. And third, there is the Pancasila view, wherein God and religion are not only a personal matter and a matter that concerns society but also an affair of the state.

He said that the basis for our system is the first principle of the Pancasila, the principle of belief in God, and article 29 of the 1945 Constitution, while the governmental mechanism for the implementation of the system is the Department of Religious Affairs.

Soenawar: Misquoted

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 24 Aug 83 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Prof Soenawar Soekawati said that when he referred to a secular state he was misquoted and quoted out of context. He said that he was using the term in a scientific sense and in a legal and governmental context to describe a state's official appellation. The term was being used comparatively along with other terms that are used in the field of governmental science, he said.

Talking with a PELITA reporter at his office in the Supreme Advisory Council building yesterday, the PDI general chairman said that he had brought up the subject in a meeting with the PDI group in Parliament and that his remarks had not been intended for public consumption. He said that what he said before and after he used the term was not reported and this had created some confusion.

According to Soenawar, Indonesia is not a secular state and is not a theocratic state but is a Pancasila state. He said that there should be a common interpretation of the meaning of the term "secular state," that the definition of

the term should be based on fact and not on opportunism, and that the definition should be acceptable in international scientific circles.

Even so, he said, when he used the term he was not referring to the kind of secular states that are found in America and Europe, for the difference between Indonesia and these states is quite clear. He said that Indonesia can be described as a national state that maintains a separation between the authority of the state and religious authority and that is based on the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

H. Imron Rosjadi, SH, the chairman of the Nahdlatul Ulama executive council, contests the view that Indonesia is a secular state and separates affairs of state from religious affairs.

"How could Indonesia possibly be a secular state when it has never been described as a secular state since the founding of the republic, and when it is clear from the actualities of our national life that we do not live in a secular state? And there is no need for people to debate about the meaning of the terms 'secular' and 'secularism,' for both of them refer to the separation of the state and religion," he said.

Imron Rosjadi also asked how the Pancasila, with its first principle of belief in God, could possibly have a secular foundation. The Pancasila and secularism are in mutual opposition, he said. He made these comments to an Antara reporter in Jakarta on Tuesday.

He said that when we speak of a secular state we should use the definition that is generally accepted in Indonesia, namely, that a secular state maintains a separation between state and religious affairs.

Imron pointed out that there is not one secular state in the world that makes religion a compulsory subject in school, that officially recognizes the principle of belief in God, or whose government assists in the development of the religious sector.

In a secular state religion is completely separated from the state and is considered to be entirely a personal matter. But this is not the case in Indonesia, and we should always bear in mind the provisions of article 29, paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, he said.

Against the Pancasila

He said that for a long time certain people, and especially the atheists and communists, have been trying to push the Indonesian people toward secularism and a secular life. Their efforts have been firmly rebuffed, he said, and anyone who tries to do this definitely will not succeed.

"Remember," he said, "the revolution for independence was carried out by all of the people and was fueled by the spirit of religion." He added that people with secular ideas were, in essence, against the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Foreign Terms

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 26 Aug 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] According to Dr Roeslan Abdulgani, the chairman of the Presidential Advisory Team on the Practice and Application of the Pancasila (P-7 Team), President Suharto has said that we should not be too quick in using foreign terms or relying on foreign semantics in matters of importance to the Indonesian state, but rather we should look to our own resources.

Dr Roeslan Abdulgani had just come from a meeting with the president at the Bina Graha building on Thursday morning.

He said that the president was commenting on the use of the terms "secular state" (negara sekuler) and "secularism" (sekularisme). The subject of secularism was brought to public attention recently by PDI General Chairman Soenawar Soekawati and it has been the subject of much discussion in political circles.

He said that "secularism" and "secular state" are foreign terms and that one must be sure about their meaning before using them. That is to say, one must be careful in a semantic sense since the words have different connotations depending on how they are used.

He noted that the word "secular" came into use in Europe during the Middle Ages and that it is not an Indonesian word.

Roeslan said that he did not see any indications of secularism in President Suharto's speech before Parliament on 16 August.

He noted that saying that Indonesia is a secular state is like saying that it is an atheistic state and does not want to concern itself with religious matters. "But what's wrong about saying that the state is based on the Pancasila?" he asked. He was commenting on the use of the phrase, "a secular state based on the Pancasila."

He said that if these terms are added to our lexicon then more will follow, including such terms as "nontheocratic state," "nonecclesiastical state," and so on.

"When we stand on the Pancasila and on the Pancasila state then the government certainly does not have to be a theocratic or ecclesiastical government," he said.

Roeslan said that this Pancasila state is based on belief in God and that the basic assignment of the Department of Religious Affairs is to encourage religious life so as to promote faith and devotion in the religious community, to promote harmony among religious groups, and to strengthen unity and cohesiveness.

Roeslan and other members of the P-7 Team met with President Suharto. There are three new members of the team, namely, K.H. Idham Chalid, Brigadier

General Sutoko (retired), and Achmad Sukarmadidjaja. Rusli Halil has left the team and will devote himself to his duties as a member of Parliament,

Roeslan said that although the team now has nine members, it will continue to be called the P-7 Team.

5458

CSO: 4213/564

QUESTION OF SECULAR OR RELIGIOUS STATE DISCUSSED

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 3 Sep 83 p 51

[Article by Abdurrahman Wahid]

[Text] Recently, people were relieved by President Suharto's speech of 16 August 1983 but then were astonished by what happened immediately after that.

Sunawar Sukowati told the members of the Development Democracy Faction in the DPR [Parliament] that Indonesia is a "secular state." He said this is because Indonesia is not a religious state and because the powers of religion are distinct from the powers of the state. Up to now people indeed may have been confused about the status of our country but clearly did not want to discuss the matter.

There certainly are reasons for this unwillingness to discuss the unclear status of our country. They may be afraid of causing political disturbances. Or, if the person speaking is a government employee, he may not be permitted to discuss such matters by his superiors. He may be afraid of being accused of stirring up or causing disturbances, if he is an Islamic leader. The result is already known: we tend to think of the status of our country only from the point of view of defining what may not properly be set down as the basis of the country.

A religious state? No, because we reject theocracy. A secular state? Those who wish to talk about it always say that is not the case, either. This is because the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] contains "Belief in God" as one of its principles. Moreover, it is the first principle of the Pancasila.

However, this question is really not confusing for those who have thought about it in an "integrated way." Our country recognizes the legitimacy of the role of religion in the life of the people, where necessary with government support.

The formal foundations of our national life do not identify religion as an "essential ingredient" of government activity. However, religion must be recognized in the specific role assigned to it by the government. In other words, the Pancasila does not explicitly define religion as one of the foundations of our national life, but the Pancasila implicitly supports the government which in turn supports religious life.

Certainly, not everyone is able to think of the essential status of the state from such a "vague but clear" point of view. Many people regard the state as a mechanism for the separation of powers within it: what pertains to the state should be handled by the state; what pertains to religion should be

handled by religious institutions. If there is a division of authority between the state sector and the religious sector, that means a secular state.

Other people, hearing such a conclusion, have a fit, as it were. How is it possible for Indonesia to be a secular state? See how the people respect religious life, how the government takes an active role in many areas of religious activity. Many government officials make the pilgrimage to Mecca, their children attend religious schools outside regular school hours, their wives are busily engaged in the activities of religious groups [majelis taklim]. Thousands of buildings for religious schools and institutions have been built by the government. And this is still regarded as a secular state. Some people go too far, they say.

In this way the two sides are speaking from different points of view. One of them is looking at the foundations of the government as a mechanism, while the other is looking at it from the point of view of the role of the government in our observable daily life. One side is afraid if our state is not called "secular." Indonesia will be regarded and treated as a religious state. The other side is afraid that our state will lose its close connections with religion if it is called "secular."

The problem is basically simple, but it shows that our constitutional life is still rather rigid. The meaning of what is contained in the Pancasila and in the constitution has not yet been clarified. And people are not yet fully in agreement on the boundaries between government activity and the religious sector.

Certainly, what is needed is a means of continuously observing the developing situation, while trying to stimulate discussion which will clarify the various questions and understandings involved. It is also certain that this should begin in a relatively closed circle, which will be broadened as the capacity of the people to discuss this question increases, but without causing disturbances.

Is there a difference between the separation of powers between state and religious authority on the one hand and secularism as such, on the other hand? If it is stated that a "secular" character for Indonesia does not mean acceptance of the political philosophy of secularism, where is the point of separation between the two kinds of power?

Gradually, this question will become increasingly clear, and finally there will be unity in understanding it.

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CSO: 4213/568

INFORMATION MINISTER CALLS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF PANCASILA 'WITHOUT QUIBBLING'

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 19 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Minister of Information, After Meeting with Students and Teachers at Muslim Religious School, Calls for Accepting Pancasila Without Quibbling About Small Details"]

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA—Haji Ahmad Harmoko, minister of information, has stated firmly that there are no doubts at all within the religious community about accepting the Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] as the ideology and philosophy of life of the Indonesian nation. This was proved during his visit to a number of village Muslim religious schools [pesantren] in Central and East Java recently, during which religious teachers [ulama] and students [santri] clearly accepted the Pancasila without quibbling about any other interests.

Answering questions from a PELITA correspondent, Harmoko pointed to the statement by President Soeharto that the Pancasila will not become a religion and that religion will not become the Pancasila. Harmoko said: "The Pancasila as a state ideology is connected with the work of the state, that is, national development."

The minister of information declared once again that there will never be a misunderstanding regarding the Pancasila and religion, because the president's statement has made the whole question clear, in the sense that the state and national ideology is what needs to be applied in the process of national development.

Harmoko said, after officially opening the P4 [Pancasila Indoctrination Course] program at the BP7 [Body for Implementing the Pancasila] building: "There were no doubts. Indeed, the students and religious scholars [ulama] at the schools I visited are really bringing to life the purpose and meaning of the Pancasila. This is also clear in the statements of the people through the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] that the Pancasila is the only basis for all of the social, political, and organizational forces of the nation."

Accompanied by Dr Hari Suharto, chief of the BP7 and BP7 deputies as they left the BP7 building on Jalan Pejambon, Harmoko said: "The president, as the executive agent of the MPR, applies the message and instructions of the people that the Pancasila should be made our only foundation. Isn't it clear that this answers all questions?"

P4 Course Is Not a Course of Instruction Or an Indoctrination Program

Minister of Information Harmoko declared that the implementation of the P4 upgrading program is not a course of instruction and is also not an indoctrination program. Rather, it is intended to develop together and to a mature level the life and function of the Pancasila among those conducting the course,

those attending it, and the community as a whole, through a process of communications, stimulation, persuasion, education, information, and example.

In his welcoming speech at the opening of the P4 course for the 27th class of representatives of community organizations on Thursday [18 August] at the office of the central BP7 on Jalan Pejambon in Jakarta, Minister Harmoko went on to say that those attending the course should make the best possible use of it and should not hesitate to make it a part of themselves, on the basis of their respective experiences in their places of work and in their communities.

Minister Harmoko said: "Those who dare to ask questions and dare to express their views will certainly be as courageous in continuing to base their lives on proper beliefs, honesty, and healthy minds."

Speaking before 222 persons attending the P4 course, representing 38 community organizations, Minister Harmoko stated that they should deal with ideology as they will do in the P4 course. There is a need for firm and supple personality and mature, physically resilient character (because the intensity and amount of time spent in this course every day will always exceed normal working hours). This will be needed so that we can bring to life the ideology which we all have here in common. Implementation of this ideology will come, as it were, by itself, so that when such a thing is continuously repeated, we will succeed in achieving our goal of making the P4 course a part of our flesh and bones.

He said that this is very important, because if a nation seeks to live without resolution, based on ideology, it will always vacillate, and destruction will come upon it.

Speaking of our need to establish a firm foundation for the ideology of the Pancasila, through the P4 course, Minister Harmoko gave the following illustration. Ideology is like fresh air. Every day and at all times, whenever and wherever we are, air is found. We can breathe it in as much as we want, until we are satisfied, without our being aware of where it comes from and whether there is enough remaining. However, let's try to think of how a group of miners, trapped in a mine shaft, will feel under such critical conditions. The question of fresh air will be a life or death question for them.

It's the same thing with ideology. We could be faced with disaster if at some time we have to confront a foreign ideology supported by physical superiority and which opposes the Pancasila, if we are not mentally prepared and ready to face any situation. At such critical times, it is hoped, the "fresh air" of the ideology which we are living with and putting into proper practice every day will be a help in continuing the life of our nation.

According to Minister Harmoko, the ideology of a nation always has a uniqueness, in accordance with the cultural history of the nation. For example, he mentioned the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. Those two countries have the same ideology, communism, but in the course of their subsequent historical experience, it turned out that Russia remained Russia, and China remained China, and each of them wanted to maintain their respective special character.

5170
CSO: 4213/556

MORE 'SPONTANEOUS TRANSMIGRANTS' TO BE PLACED IN PELITA IV

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] During the 4th 5-Year Plan (PELITA IV) the government will increase the number of spontaneous transmigrants who are placed in areas outside Java. The placement of regular transmigrants also will be expanded. The government regulates and finances the departure of regular transmigrants.

H. Widarto, the secretary general of the Department of Transmigration, briefed newsmen on this subject in Jakarta on Monday, following a ceremony in which he appointed 325 third- and fourth-echelon officials of the Department of Transmigration.

The secretary general was referring to subsidized spontaneous transmigrants, people who leave for areas outside Java of their own volition and at their own expense. Like the regular transmigrants, each family receives 2 hectares of arable land and other facilities when they arrive in the placement area.

There are also unsubsidized spontaneous transmigrants. These people leave densely populated areas for thinly populated areas outside Java, also at their own volition and expense. Most of these people are following relatives who departed Java earlier as regular transmigrants.

Widarto did not mention the number or percentage of subsidized spontaneous transmigrants who will be placed outside Java during PELITA IV. Minister of Transmigration Martono once said that the target for the placement of transmigrants in PELITA IV is 800,000 to 1,000,000 families.

Two Thousand Families

The secretary general said that some 2,000 subsidized spontaneous transmigrant families will be placed in South Sumatra alone during PELITA IV. "The Department of Transmigration will open or prepare the placement area. When this is done and the land is ready for tilling, the spontaneous transmigrants who have registered will be invited to enter the area. Each family will be given 2 hectares of arable land to work as their source of livelihood," he said.

In response to a question the secretary general said that spontaneous transmigrants, on the whole, are better prepared to cope with their new situation

than are regular transmigrants. This is because they have a pioneer spirit, and they need this quality to live and progress in the new settlements.

The secretary general did not explain the type of system the government will use in handling the unsubsidized spontaneous transmigrants who leave at their own expense to find arable land outside Java.

KOMPAS has observed that increasing numbers of unsubsidized spontaneous transmigrants are leaving Java in search of arable land. When they reach their destinations many of these people find that arable land is difficult to obtain. They are forced to work as laborers in order to make a living, or they join in with regular transmigrants. This sort of situation has occurred at the transmigration projects at Way Abung and Tulangbawang in North Lampung, at Kuro Tidur in North Bengkulu, at Rimbo Bujang in Jambi, and at other places.

Project Rehabilitation

Widarto said that the Department of Transmigration is now rehabilitating 37 transmigration projects outside Java that are not suitable for occupancy. He said the work should be completed this December.

He explained that in 1982 the government began an accelerated program for the placement of transmigrants. This policy was adopted to reduce the number of applicants who had registered but had not been placed.

Work at many of the placement areas was not adequately completed as a result of this speedup, and it was necessary to omit some phases in the preparation of the soil.

Widarto said that in order to avoid disappointing the transmigrants who have placed in these locations, the Department of Transmigration is trying to improve the quality of the soil in these areas. The work of rehabilitation includes liming the soil to improve fertility, repairing or providing potable water facilities, removing tree roots from the soil, and other things.

5458

CSO: 4213/554

ARMED FORCES ACADEMY REVISING EDUCATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 22 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] The information office of the Department of Defense and Security (HANKAM) announced on Wednesday that a delegation headed by Lieutenant General Moergito, the commanding general of the Armed Forces Academy (AKABRI), had come to Armed Forces Headquarters on Wednesday to brief the commander of the armed forces on the results that have been achieved over the last 2 years in revising the education management system at AKABRI. The commander of the armed forces was represented by his chief of staff for operations, Lt Gen Himawan Sutanto, at the briefing session.

The briefing was conducted by Col Moch. Roesli, the AKABRI commanding general's deputy for operations.

The colonel said that 17 topics dealing with education operations had been listed and approved.

The topics that have been approved are as follows: philosophy of AKABRI education; main guidelines for AKABRI education; guidelines on instruction, training and supervision; guidelines on the evaluation of AKABRI education; guidelines on the management of the teaching staff; code of ethics, code of conduct and special regulations for cadets; guidelines on the need for teaching aids; materials on combat; implementing instructions on the working procedures of the research and development staff; implementing instructions on integrated training exercises for senior cadets; implementing instructions on graduation ceremonies; implementing instructions on the route followed by General Sudirman; implementing instructions on the use of drums and fifes; guidelines on the reception of AKABRI visitors; training control aids; organization of the cadet corps; and, surrogate mothers of AKABRI cadets.

Materials on Combat

Fifteen papers have been produced on the history of combat. Agencies outside HANKAM and the armed forces were involved in handling this material.

The briefing on the administration of education was presented by Brig Gen R.M. Soenaryo, the AKABRI commanding general's deputy for administration. He said that 12 papers on the administration of education had been approved. The

papers deal with: the organization of AKABRI's command headquarters and divisions; the duties and responsibilities of the governors of AKABRI divisions; AKABRI personnel control; standard menu for cadets; inventory and teaching aids reporting system; cadet uniforms; progress report forms; status of nonmilitary personnel in cadet regiment; table of organization and equipment, and personnel roster of cadet regiment; physical conditioning; teaching aids for 1981/82 and 1982/83 programs; and, a directive of the commanding general on insignia.

Lieutenant General Moergito said that AKABRI's aim in doing all of this was to produce officers with a fighting spirit who would uphold the Soldier's Oath, who possessed technical skills and abilities and a knowledge of basic tactics, and who have a scientific potential that will provide them with support in carrying out their duties in both the defense and social sectors. He said that the general characteristics possessed by AKABRI graduates are that they are officers who uphold the Soldier's Oath, who have mastered basic tactics and techniques, and who have a potential in certain areas of science and technology that they can use in advancing their careers during a period of service that will last 30 to 35 years.

The AKABRI team is scheduled to present another briefing at Armed Forces Headquarters in August. Subsequently other briefings on the revision of AKABRI's education management system will be presented by the team to the chiefs of staff of the army, navy and air force and the head of the national police.

Wednesday's briefing was attended by the chief of staff for operations, Lt Gen Himawan Sutanto; the commanding general of the Armed Forces Command and Staff School, Air Rear Marshal Aried Riyadi; the head of the National Reserve Center; the commanding general of AKABRI, Lt Gen Moergito; the AKABRI deputy for administration, Brig Gen R.M. Soenaryo; AKABRI deputy for operations, Col Moch. Roesli; assistants from AKABRI command headquarters; and, the members of the revision team from the AKABRI divisions. Officers from Armed Forces Headquarters who attended the briefing included the chief of staff for administration, the assistant for general planning, the assistant for intelligence, the armed forces commander's assistant for personnel, HANKAM's assistant for personnel and management, the assistant for public security and order, the assistant for communications and electronics, the assistant for logistics, the assistant for international cooperation, the assistant for finance, the assistant for nonmilitary assignments, the assistant for operations and the assistant for territorial affairs.

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CSO: 4213/554

FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT REACTIVATED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 28 Jul 83 p 8

[Text] Lieutenant General Rudini, the army chief of staff, reactivated the 1st Field Artillery Regiment of the Army Strategic Reserve Command (KOSTRAD) at a ceremony in Malang on 26 July 1983.

The general said that the reactivation of the regiment added another chapter to the regiment's history and was indicative of the changes that had occurred within the army during the last decade. He said that the changes were made simply because the army is always reorganizing so it can further develop its forces.

He said that the regiment played no small part in the struggle to take West Irian and that it was a powerful striking force even though at that time, and later during the confrontation of Malaysia, a number of its personnel were assigned to other units.

The general said that the army is now implementing its strategic plan for 1979-1983 and that the plan contains a program for unit consolidation. Unit consolidation is a necessary part of the effort to increase the combat power and striking power of Army units, including the regiment, he said.

The reactivation ceremony was highlighted by the transfer of the regimental flag. The flag is a symbol of the material and spiritual ties which bind together all members of the regiment. Lt Col Agung Prawoto was appointed regimental commander.

Following the ceremony the general toured regimental headquarters and inspected some of the headquarters buildings and the regiment's equipment.

Also present at the ceremony were the army chief of staff's assistant for security and assistant for territorial affairs, the commander of Military Region Command VIII, the commander of KOSTRAD, and executive members of the regimental chapter of the Military Wives Association.

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CSO: 4213/554

AIR FORCE PERSONNEL COMPLETE THOMSON RADAR COURSE

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 9 Aug 83 p 6

[Excerpts] "The Thomson radar special course is designed to prepare young personnel as cadres, specifically as radar NCO's, so that they can replace the radar NCO's who are approaching retirement." This explanation of the course objective was given by Air First Marshal Subarjono, the head of the air force's Communications and Electronics Service, on 30 July 1983 at Communications and Electronics Wing 02 at Adisumarno Air Force Base in a ceremony marking the end of the course.

The first marshal said that the course is intended to familiarize the students with the Thomson radar system and to give them the knowledge and skills they will need in their field assignments.

He told the course graduates that with the completion of their training they will be given the serious responsibility and duty of maintaining and caring for Thomson radar equipment, which the air force is now using and will continue to use in the future.

This is one of the latest models of radar and it is designed with a highly complex technology, he said, and high quality, responsible and reliable people are needed to handle it. He told the graduates that the training they received at Communications and Electronics Training Wing 02 would give them the knowledge they needed in their initial efforts to master the equipment for which they would be responsible.

Colonel Himami, the commander of Training Wing 02, reported to First Marshal Subarjono that 10 officers and 40 NCO's and lower ranks attended the Thomson radar special course. The course lasted 3 months or 504 hours. The subjects covered included basic theory, digital specialization, analogy, and practice communication between the Thomson radar stations at Iswahyudi Air Force Base and the training wing's workshop at Adisumarno Air Force Base.

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CSO: 4213/554

ARMED FORCES TO HAVE SMALL, EFFECTIVE COMBAT UNITS

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 27 Aug 83 pp 1, 10

[Text] General L.B. Murdani, commander of the Indonesian armed forces (ABRI), has stated that ABRI, in its development under the Third Strategic Plan of the Department of Defense and Security, will be composed of small and effective combat units that have technological support. He said that with the Third Strategic Plan it was time to make adjustments in and to improve the results that had been achieved under the First and Second Strategic Plans and to move forward with the qualitative management of forces and capabilities, which would begin with the readying of human resources.

General Murdani made these comments on Friday morning in a lecture delivered before members of the sixteenth class at the regular course of the National Defense Institute (Lemhannas).

He said that the strategic setting and active defense concepts that are part of ABRI's struggle doctrine would continue to be carried out, although the application of these concepts will have to be modified to conform to existing capabilities.

He also said that the application of the Total People's Defense and Security System must be brought into conformance with the concept of active defense and the level of national development.

Since it is our responsibility to safeguard the results of national development in all parts of the country, then in implementing the Total People's Defense and Security System we can no longer accept that we must wait until we are invaded by the enemy or even less that we must wait until we are occupied by the enemy, he said.

We must be determined to hold and destroy the enemy along an imaginary line which encircles the archipelago and which is described in the archipelago concept, the general said.

Relying on our existing capital we must delineate our position and determine how the Total People's Defense and Security System is to be applied in implementing a strategy of active defense.

The general also said that in the performance of assignments the human factor was of overriding importance and therefore the development of a martial attitude was a key issue in the development of forces and must receive priority in personnel management activities. The employment of this rational approach must not diminish the noble qualities of the members of the Indonesian National Army. They are fighters whose actions are governed by the Soldier's Oath and the Soldier's Creed, doctrine which are inspired by the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, he said.

The lecture by General Murdani was followed by a question and answer period. Lemhannas Deputy Governor Surianegara and Brig Gen Edi Sugardo, a member of the Lemhannas staff of experts, were present at the lecture.

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CSO: 4213/561

PERSONNEL STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES TO BE HELD TO 500,000

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Aug 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] The social function of the Indonesian armed forces (ABRI) is carried out with a spirit of dedication, creates an awareness of our nationalism and has martial characteristics, but it is entirely devoid of militarism. General L.B. Murdani, the commander of ABRI and the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order (KOPKAMTIB), made this statement on Saturday in presenting a working paper at a symposium held by alumni of American universities at Hotel Borobudur.

The general said that since an awareness of our nationalism is an element of ABRI's social function, then the development of ABRI is not being carried out for ABRI's sake alone "but rather ABRI is being developed as part of the effort to increase our resilience in all sectors."

The general said that manpower is a national human resource and that those involved in the management of manpower must be indoctrinated in the actualities of ABRI's social function. Other than that, one of the conditions that must be met by ABRI personnel is that they understand the role they play in ABRI's social function.

Sensitive

Therefore, he continued, ABRI personnel must be sensitive to their surroundings. They must sense and experience the conditions that exist in society, and they also must be able to adapt to the developments that take place outside of ABRI and to the rapidity of technological progress.

Further, the social function of ABRI must be able to produce an impact both as a stabilizing and a dynamizing force. If it does not do so we will have failed in our performance of this function, he said.

A Small ABRI

In another part of his paper the general commented on the personnel strength of ABRI. He preceded his remarks with the statement that the development of ABRI is being carried out as part of the effort to develop national resilience, including resilience in the ideological and political sectors, in the economic, financial and industrial sectors, and in the social and cultural sectors.

"We do not intend to build a large ABRI just to have a high level of resilience in the military sector. By so doing we would sacrifice our resilience in the economic, financial and industrial sectors, and this would automatically destabilize our resilience in the social and cultural sectors and in the ideological and political sectors," he said.

He added, "We will try to keep ABRI small, but it will be a mobile force and able to react quickly." In our management of our national human resources we must be able to ensure that a small ABRI can be quickly expanded with the use of military reserve forces, in accordance with the strategy laid out in the Total People's Defense and Security (HANKAMRATA) Doctrine, he said.

The general said that ABRI now has a strength of 425,000 personnel. "We will try to see that the figure does not exceed a total of 500,000 personnel, which is 1/300 of the total population. This figure also includes the national police," he said.

Explanation of HANKAMRATA Concept

The general also commented on various matters that are linked to the HANKAMRATA concept, saying that he was doing so in view of current conditions and of the fact that expensive projects have sprung up everywhere as a result of national development.

He said that the old idea about HANKAMRATA, the idea that we would return to the jungle to fight as guerrillas, must be eliminated. The concept that must be developed now is that: "We will not tolerate enemy control of one hand's breadth of our land. If we were to do so it would mean that we would lose the results of development that have been achieved during the course of three 5-year plans."

He said that every person in the pool of national human resources must understand that they have another function, that they are members of a military reserve and can be mobilized at any time to increase the strength of ABRI. To this end, their awareness that they constitute a nation based on the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and their martial spirit must be developed, he said.

We will be able to quickly mobilize every person in the national human resources pool and assign them to a specific component of ABRI, according to their occupation or the training they receive. Crewmen of ships can be assigned to the navy, pilots will serve as pilots, and student battalions and regiments will be inducted as units into units in the field. Farmers and fishermen with training will also be inducted, he said.

No Specific Enemy

General Murdani said that maintaining or building up our defense and security or ABRI "does not mean that we have a specific enemy. But we must remember above all else that even though we love peace, we love freedom more."

He said that since there is no guarantee that certain sides will not resort to force, then we must make the preparations necessary to repel the use of force by strengthening our defense and security capabilities and ABRI.

He said that the only way we can deal with certain foreign parties is to rely on our defense and security capabilities and the strength of ABRI. While certain parties with a base within the country must be prevented from using the minds of our 150 million citizens as a battlefield. He noted that it has been said that the battlefield is the mind of the people. He said that the way to prevent this from happening was to convince the people of the sanctity of the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and to convince them of the importance of development and that the results of development would quickly reach each citizen.

A discussion period followed the reading of the working paper by General Murdani. Dr Awaluddin Djamin served as moderator and the discussants were Dr Selo Soemardjan, Tony Ardi and Toeti Adhitama.

5458

CSO: 4213/561

EXTREMIST ATTITUDES HAMPER ASSIMILATION PROCESS

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 29 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Deficiencies in the process of assimilating the native and nonnative communities, particularly in the economic sector, can be overcome if both sides feel a mutual need to do so. Assimilation cannot be a "forced marriage" but must be carried out naturally. The important thing is that there be an atmosphere of mutual trust, a lack of jealousy, and a spirit of tenacity, perseverance and joint struggle.

These views on the subject of assimilation were expressed by a businessman who was interviewed by a PELITA reporter on Saturday.

The businessman, who is in the rubber industry, said that sometimes the heterogeneity of a nation is characterized by the nation having more extremists than moderates. Thus, it is necessary that the extremists be converted to moderation. This can be done by exposing them to a wider range of social contacts, through reading, and in other ways. Eventually they will lose their narrow-minded and cynical views and it will become easy for them to participate in the assimilation process.

He warned, however, that nonnatives who have money must not enter into collusion with natives who have power, as this would be false assimilation.

"The extremist mentality must be eradicated," he said. "If the extremist mentality can be destroyed then the 'strata theory,' that is, the theory that there is an upper strata composed of native government officials and a lower strata composed of farmers and nonnative businessmen, will automatically be eradicated."

Both the native and nonnative communities must be provided with more information so that their members will lose their extremist viewpoints and become moderates.

Abundance of Services

"A clampdown on the collection of illegal fees will at least tend to balance out because nonnatives will see this victory as an opportunity to provide an abundance of services," he said.

He added that the nonnative community feels that it would be impossible for it to exist if it did not provide services.

PELITA also solicited the views of a businessman in the batik industry. He said that it is the facts of a situation that are important and not what is formally or officially put down on paper.

He gave the example of nonnatives who receive Indonesian citizenship without even having a good knowledge of the Indonesian language. He said that non-natives themselves question how these people could become Indonesian citizens. These people, he said, form an exclusive set in the nonnative community. He noted that other nonnatives, people who cannot remember when their ancestors first came here and who will live and die here must remain foreign nationals because they cannot raise the money or meet the procedures required to obtain Indonesian citizenship.

Time Needed

He said that time would be needed to achieve assimilation, particularly in the economic sector, and that the problem was aggravated by the fact that nonnatives had to be identified as such in official and business documents.

By way of example he said that there was no apparent discrimination between native and nonnative communities in Tangerang and West Kalimantan but the good relations between the two groups had cooled as a result of the application of certain regulations.

He said that some regulations and procedures were in conflict with the concept of assimilation. Examples are the requirement that a nonnative parent be identified as a "former Chinese" on a birth certificate and the requirement that nonnatives must carry the K-I form with their identification cards. These things automatically call their status to mind and frequently have the effect of isolating them in the community.

He noted that nonnatives are required to produce proof of nationality even if they were born in Indonesia.

He said that it was necessary to call attention to some things but not to others. The government's problem is that it fears that something might happen if attention is not given to all of these matters.

He said that it would probably be easy to take a survey to determine how many nonnatives actually thought of themselves as Indonesians.

If an equal level of prosperity could be established for all then the problem would disappear and assimilation could be achieved, he said.

He asked if a child whose parents have become Indonesian citizens must also apply for citizenship, and what procedure is followed.

The batik businessman, who is of Chinese descent, said that the Chinese community feels that there are pressures on it. However, if we conduct ourselves properly in society there will be no problems, he said. I do not feel isolated because this is determined by how we socialize, he added.

While nonnatives are sometimes too demonstrative, most of us just want equality with the Indonesians, he said. We want to be treated in the same way. We do not want to carry K-I forms with our identification cards, or to have the oath omitted in court when we take Indonesian citizenship, or to be charged more than natives when the handling of documents is involved, for it is certain that not all nonnatives are rich.

Whether we are naturalized or native Indonesians, let us work together and achieve assimilation. This is our hope, he said.

Asked about the shortcomings of natives in the business world, he said that this was because many natives ran their businesses in a haphazard manner while most nonnative businessmen were diligent, tenacious and not embarrassed by criticism.

5458

CSO: 4213/561

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH RATE OF 9.5 PERCENT EXPECTED IN FOURTH 5-YEAR PLAN

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 19 Aug 83 p 11

[Article: "Industrial Sector Growth During Fourth 5-Year Plan to Average 9.5 Percent Annually; \$15.9 Billion To Be Invested"]

[Text] Jakarta, 18 August—Doctor Hartarto, minister of industry, states that industrial development will continue to be directed toward continuing to expand job opportunities and increasing production to meet domestic requirements and to encourage the export of industrial products to increase foreign exchange receipts.

In his speech at a ceremony commemorating the 38th anniversary of the Indonesian Proclamation of Independence on Wednesday [17 August] Minister Hartarto further declared that in the course of industrial development special attention will be devoted to industrial development which will produce industrial machinery in support of subsequent industrial development. Such development will also take place in the framework of balanced development, and the expansion of job opportunities in the field of small industry construction will continue to be increased.

Based on the calculation that economic growth during the Fourth 5-Year Plan will average about 5 percent per year, Minister Hartarto estimated that the growth of the industrial sector during that period will average about 9.5 percent per year. Growth in the agricultural sector will be about 3 percent per year. With these rates of growth, the role of the industrial sector will be increasingly evident, and the structure of the Indonesian economy will come increasingly into balance.

Minister Hartarto estimated that these goals can be achieved, for up to the fourth year of the Third 5-Year Plan investment in the industrial sector amounted to \$15.9 billion, and on a phased basis will be completed in 1984, 1985, and 1986.

Private Sector

In accordance with the main lines sketched in the GPHN [Expansion unknown], which provide that economic activity should be connected to and should emphasize an effort to ensure that the private sector is provided with a greater incentive to participate in economic development, the conditions and a healthy climate leading to this goal need to be created. Such conditions and such a climate will have a decisive effect in ensuring that the private sector is certain that this effort will be pursued in a steady way. Action by the government will only be needed if the private sector is not drawn into a given type of production and, on the other hand, if the industry concerned has a strategic role to play.

Policies which, it is hoped, will be capable of encouraging the private sector to play a larger role in the development program include:

- (1) Facilitating procedures and handling of permits.
- (2) Establishment of an effective and proper system of protection for domestic industry, through ending import tariffs on certain goods and the establishment of a proper tariff system. In addition, regulation of the import sector through effective import quotas.
- (3) Regulation of the investment of funds from the private sector which involve the mobilization of funds from the community as a whole, through the use of certain incentives, including the screening of capital [pemutihan modal], easing the tax burden, and other facilities in the framework of reinvestment of company profits.
- (4) Easier credit policy in terms of applications for credit but firmly controlled in accordance with the sectoral priorities determined by the government.
- (5) Policy to stimulate the export of industrial products through effective export incentives.
- (6) Strengthening the increased use of domestic products, especially in terms of government requirements.
- (7) Increased use of product standards, both in the framework of industrial rationalization and in supporting a program of establishing relationships between industrial commodities, between industrial sectors and sub-sectors and other sectors of the economy.
- (8) An energy pricing policy which is capable of encouraging the industrial sector to work more efficiently and to increase its competitiveness.
- (9) A steadier and more consistent monetary policy which is able to guarantee greater certainty to business firms and greater certainty to doing business.

In addition to the elements listed above the Ministry of Industry is giving increased priority to developing a basic law on industry.

5170
CSO: 4213/556

OPTIMUM ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE ANALYZED

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 3 Sep 83 p 55

[Article by Mohammad Sadli]

[Text] Many people appear confused about the official figure of estimated economic growth in the Fourth 5-Year Plan, which was contained in the president's address on 16 August. Does the figure of 5 percent mean the annual average for the period 1984-89? Is such a figure rather low, is it high enough, or is it a "satisfactory" figure?

Generally, the economic growth figures during the First, Second, and Third 5-Year Plans were higher. The target figure for the Third 5-Year Plan was 6.5 percent. At first this figure was easily exceeded during the first 3 years of the Third 5-Year Plan. However, the figures for economic growth during 1982 and 1983 were very low—below 2.5 percent per year—and it is very possible that the target figure of an average of 6.5 percent per year will not be reached.

Although the First, Second, and Third 5-Year Plans had high economic growth rates (except for 1982 and 1983), it is felt that the results did not sufficiently ensure the achievement of the target on an average basis, particularly the expansion of job openings. Therefore, the disturbing question is: with a lower growth figure can the targets across the board be reached completely or for the most part? From what we have heard, the answer is rather unsatisfactory.

The president's speech of 16 August mentioned the importance of expanding job openings during the Fourth 5-Year Plan. He also mentioned an operational mechanism which should provide some assistance. In the next few years information on the labor force and vocational training will be further developed and refined. The problem is that it often happens that it is not the fact that there are no job openings but rather that people don't know where the job openings are and what skills are required to fill them.

Although the objective of expanding job openings has been defined, the connection between the prospect of economic growth of (only) 5 percent and how the objective of increasing job openings can be achieved is not so clear. Perhaps the operational details were missing in the president's speech of 16 August because such a speech is more of a political statement, which only contains the main lines of policy, for the most part for use as a guide. It is the task of the cabinet to translate the speech into operational reality, translating "das Sollen" (must) into "das Sein" (can).

Therefore, the question which needs to be answered in terms of operational strategy is how can a lower level of economic growth be combined with an increase in job openings.

For the first time the concept (or necessity) has been introduced (by the World Bank) of growth of GDP [Gross Domestic Product] in the non-petroleum sector, of at least 6 percent per year.

We know that the petroleum sector does not directly bring in many jobs, because this sector is very capital intensive. Therefore, the largest proportion of job openings must be created outside the petroleum and natural gas sector, for example in agriculture, industry, and in the services sector.

On the other hand, we should not belittle the indirect contribution which receipts from the petroleum and natural gas sector make to the creation of areas of employment. Receipts from the petroleum and natural gas sector make it possible for the government, through the budget, to open up many new jobs. Therefore, if the government budget does not increase much further, due to the recession in the petroleum market, its influence on employment is still rather important.

Job openings are created by investments, in projects or in new activity, including expansion of existing enterprises. Therefore, the first relationship between the economic growth figure and the expansion of job openings involves the total amount and the standards of investment. The technical measurement is the "capital-labor ratio" and the "capital-output ratio" (the comparison between the total amount of capital invested and the increased production and number of job openings).

On an overall basis these ratios must decline from what they were in the past and must be smaller. Investment must be directed in greater proportion to more labor-intensive projects on a smaller scale and more dispersed geographically. In general, investment by the private sector more clearly meets these conditions than investment of capital by the government (including project capital).

The capital-output and the capital-labor ratios also are different between economic sectors and sub-sectors. The agriculture and services sectors usually have smaller capital-output and capital-labor ratios than the (large-scale) industrial sector, the (large-scale) infrastructure construction sector, and so forth.

The small and medium-sized industrial sub-sectors have lower ratios than large, upstream industries. Therefore, the capital investment package in the Fourth 5-Year Plan must give priority to the sectors of (smallholder) agriculture, small and medium-sized industry, services, and the private sector (without leaving out government capital investment within certain limits).

How should the government encourage private capital investment? By the use of incentives and by developing and maintaining a satisfactory "investment climate." The need for such a "climate" was also mentioned in the president's speech, which can be used as a guide for the government as an implementing body in carrying out his policies. For example, the system of permits should not be allowed to make the establishment of new business firms more difficult.

Up to now, as a matter of principle, we have mentioned the need for certain policies. Is there any guarantee that with a growth rate of 5 percent per year and with satisfactory policies the goal of greater employment opportunities can be more fully achieved than it was in the course of the Third 5-Year Plan (when there was a higher economic growth rate)?

This is where the uncertainty lies. The countries of South Asia (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and so forth) are developing countries where in the past decade economic growth has not exceeded 5 percent per year, on the average. Have they succeeded in resolving their employment problem? We are not convinced of this. Perhaps the PRC [People's Republic of China] has been more successful, but we also cannot and do not wish to imitate its social and political system.

Therefore, the development dilemma for most of the developing countries is: with a rather high growth rate (about 7 percent per year), most of them have also been unable to resolve their employment problem.

With a lower growth figure, 5 percent per year or less, most of the developing countries have also been unsuccessful in resolving their major social problems.

On the other hand, on the basis of the experience of our ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] neighbors, we can conclude that developing countries which have reached the middle income level, like Malaysia and Thailand, are no longer wrestling with the problem of unemployment or mass under employment. Indonesia is in the lower middle income category, and there is hope that, after one more decade, we can reach the present level of Thailand and the Philippines.

The striking difference between poor countries and middle income countries is the average productivity of the workers. This is closely related to the average level of education of the people. Therefore, a development strategy which seeks to achieve an increase in productivity and employment involves educating the people. This is the "human resources development" strategy which can be intensified considerably in Indonesia.

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CSO: 4213/568

INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF MASS CREDIT IN ARREARS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] The amount of mass credit that is in arrears is increasing and this situation provides further evidence of the public's lack of awareness of its responsibilities and of the weakness of regulatory controls. These conditions must be rectified as a precondition to the implementation of the Fourth 5-Year Plan.

These statements were made by Solihin G.P., the secretary for the control of development operations, at a workshop that was held during the 5th National Fair of Model Farmers and Fishermen. The fair was held at Taman Bogo village in Central Lampung last week.

The mass credit [credit issued to a group of 50 or more persons] referred to by the secretary includes credit for BIMAS food crop projects, credit to equip fishing boats with engines, credit for poultry farmers (authorized by Presidential Directive No 39 of 1981), and other credit.

At the end of June 1981 the amount of mass credit in arrears stood at approximately Rp 115.9 billion. A credit recovery operation based on Presidential Directive No. 10 was carried out over a 2-year period and at the end of that time the amount in arrears had been reduced by 61 percent to about Rp 57.4 billion.

During this period it was determined that the majority of the people who were in arrears were government employees--village officials, members of the armed forces, Bank Rakyat Indonesia employees, teachers of religion--and farmers.

However, from 1981 to the beginning of 1983 there was another slowdown in the repayment of credit and this created new arrears in the amount of Rp 72.5 billion. Thus, at the end of March 1983 the total amount of mass credit in arrears stood at approximately Rp 131 billion.

Development Capital Declining

The secretary said that the latest evaluation indicates that the number of farmers who are not paying off their credit is increasing. Apparently the farmers have been influenced by the failure of officials to repay mass credit

they received earlier, he said. The secretary did not reveal how many delinquent officials and farmers had been subjected to legal action for failure to repay their credit. He did point out that mass credit is capital and facilities that the government provides to increase production and raise the income of members of the weak economic group.

"Development capital should grow or the amount of development capital should increase after it has been put to work for several years, but the fact is that as a result of the actions of irresponsible officials and farmers the amount of development capital is declining. If this problem is not overcome it can endanger the future continuity of development," he said.

The secretary said that some farmers and other members of the public, in addition to showing a disrespect for the law, have wasteful living habits. For example, at the end of the harvest they sell more of their produce than is needed to meet their daily needs, and they use the money to buy goods that are really not required under local conditions.

Later on they resell at low prices the goods they have bought so they will be able to meet their urgent needs. "This negative characteristic cannot be divorced from the attitude displayed by some government officials in failing to set an example by living in a simple and proper way," he said.

Reports from Model Farmers

Model farmers from North Sulawesi who were at the fair reported that in their area almost none of the mass credit for fishing has reached the hands of the traditional fishermen. Rather, it has "become stuck" in the hands of fishery officials and other government employees.

Responding to their report Solihin said, "Applicants who receive mass credit for fishing are selected by a committee of the district government and the process is supervised by the All Indonesia Fishermens Association (HNSI). If malfeasance has occurred it means that the district committee or the HNSI was negligent or may be involved. They should be investigated at once and action taken as prescribed by law."

A delegation of model farmers from West Java reported that many government employees in their area were also serving as the heads or executive members of village-unit cooperatives (KUDs). They said that these village economic institutions were unable to develop and were being used by these irresponsible officials to enrich themselves. They also that the maximum production of paddy in West Java was 12 tons per hectare and not the 15 tons per hectare that was being reported by officials.

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CSO: 4213/561

DOMESTIC OIL EXPLORATION ACTIVITY REMAINS HIGH

Jakarta WARTA PERTAMINA in Indonesian Jul 83 pp 5,6

[Text] "Indonesian oil exploration activity remains high, compared with conditions in other countries. During the first half of 1983 seismic exploration increased by 34 percent, compared with seismic activity during the same period of 1982. Exploration wells drilled increased by 28 percent, compared with the situation last year. This shows that confidence in sources of energy in Indonesia and particularly in petroleum and natural gas, continues to be substantial. In cooperation with PERTAMINA [State Oil and Gas Company] and in an effort to find more petroleum, contractors are making appropriate profits." This was stated in the speech by Professor Soebroto, minister of mining and energy, after the signature of a new production sharing contract (KPH) between PERTAMINA and Elf Aquitaine Indonesie Melawi and Total Ouest Kalimantan in the conference room of the Ministry of Mining and Energy on 8 July.

The minister went on to say that with the signature of the two contracts there are now 62 production sharing contracts, 11 "joint operation" contracts, three "contracts of work" (KK), and two technical assistance contracts, all of which cover 78 operating areas spread throughout every corner of Indonesia.

According to Soebroto, the government policy of conservation of energy is still in effect, and this has met with a very positive response from the masses of the people. Data on energy conservation during the first half of 1983 show that consumption of petroleum fuels has declined to a level of 11.8 million kiloliters, compared to a level of 12.1 million kiloliters during the same period of 1982. During the first half of 1983 there was a savings in petroleum fuel consumption of about 2.29 percent, while for kerosene only there was a savings of about 9 percent, for premium gasoline the savings was 4 percent, and for super octane gasoline the savings was 9 percent.

Improving

Minister Soebroto considers that domestic economic activity at present has improved. This may be seen in the increase in petroleum requirements for the industrial sector, such as solar oil, which has gone up 1.4 percent; fuel oil, which has gone up by 12.37 percent; and diesel fuel, which has gone up by 0.3 percent. Thus, in the immediate future the role of petroleum continues to be important. The minister also is convinced that exploration activity and the exploitation of petroleum continues to be profitable for both sides, both for the contractors as well as for the Indonesian people.

Meanwhile, Jean Le Breton of Elf Aquitaine, speaking on the same occasion, said, among other things, that this new contract is a challenge, while G Jean Louis of Total Ouest declared that Total has been working in Indonesia for 15 years. At present, Total is engaged in drilling activity in Sumatra, Irian Jaya, the Natuna Sea, East Kalimantan, and the Java Sea. The arrival of Total in West Kalimantan is its first, pioneering effort in that area.

Operating Areas

On the basis of the new contract Elf Aquitaine Indonesie Melawi will have an operating area of 8,920 square kilometers in the Melawi Timur area of West Kalimantan Province, while Total Oquest Kalimantan will have an operating area of 13,295 square kilometers in the Melawi area of West Kalimantan.

This operating area will be gradually returned to the government until the remaining area, by the eighth year of the contract, for Total Oquest Kalimantan, and the sixth year, for Elf Aquitaine Indonesie Melawi, will not exceed 20 percent of the original operating area.

Bonuses

Regarding the work commitment and the bonuses which must be paid under the new contract, the details are as follows:

—Elf Aquitaine Indonesie Melawi will spend no less than \$25 million on exploration activity during the first 3 years of the contract. In the next 3 years PERTAMINA and Elf Aquitaine Indonesie Melawi will spend about \$29 million on exploration activity, while the information bonus which must be paid is \$1 million. The production bonus will be \$5 million for a production level of 50,000 barrels per day and \$10 million for a production level of 75,000 barrels per day.

—Total Oquest Kalimantan will spend about \$48 million on exploration during the first 8 years. The information bonus which must be paid is \$1 million. The production bonus is \$5 million for a level of production of 50,000 barrels per day, \$5 million for a production of 100,000 barrels per day, and \$6 million for a production level of 200,000 barrels per day.

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CSO: 4213/568

DROUGHT THREATENS PADDY CROP IN WEST JAVA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Aug 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] In West Java more than 75,000 hectares of wet-field paddy from the 1983 planting season is threatened by drought. Some of the crop already has been severely damaged or destroyed.

Farmers say that if rain does not come soon the damage will be even more extensive. The most damage will be experienced in areas where there are rural irrigation works but it will also occur in overplanted areas that have modern irrigation works.

Most of the paddy that has been severely damaged or destroyed by the drought is 2 months old. Farmers who have given up after waiting for rain for the last 2 months are using the fields to graze carabao, goats and sheep.

Still Planting in August

The planting season in the Jatiluhur water control area should have ended no later than 15 July, "but in Bekasi they were planting until the beginning of August," one source said.

The Jatiluhur water control area encompasses the districts of Bekasi, Subang, Karawang and Purwakarta, and part of Indramayu district. Engr I. Sutaryan, the junior director for agricultural development of the Jatiluhur Authority, said that only 20,000 hectares of wet-field paddy had been planted late in this area.

He said that it had been planned to shut off the irrigation canals for one month beginning in September but instead they will be shut off for only half a month, beginning on 15 September, so the paddy crop can be saved. "This is just being done to check the canals," he said.

A KOMPAS source in Indramayu said that 87,334 hectares had been planted in paddy although the original plan had been to plant only 49,000 hectares. This means that there is no guarantee of water for more than 38,000 hectares of paddy in this area.

In the Cirebon water control area (Cirebon, Kuningan, Majalengka and Sumedang districts) an area of 72,524 hectares was scheduled to be planted and farmers were urged to complete the planting by the end of June. But according to Engr Sarjono, the acting chief of daily operations in the Cirebon water control area, a total of 86,950 hectares was actually planted in these four districts.

Threatened by Drought

Engr Sarjono said that the planting schedule was keyed to the capabilities of the irrigation system, and since the actual area planted was greater than the area scheduled to be planted then more than 2,700 hectares of paddy in Cirebon, Kuningan and Majalengka districts are threatened by drought. And as of the end of July a total of 1,175 hectares of paddy had been destroyed by drought.

The dry season also has affected some 16,000 hectares of paddy in Indramayu district, with 4,307 hectares slightly affected, 4,401 hectares moderately affected, and 7,125 hectares seriously affected.

Observations made by KOMPAS indicate that most of the paddy crop in the seriously affected areas cannot be saved. From Kandanghaur northward along the coast to Kerangkeng the paddy crop has dried up and cannot recover even if the rains do come.

In Bekasi district some 11,000 hectares of wet-field paddy were planted late in the season. In the northern part of Karawang district 7,000 hectares were planted late, and in Subang district and part of Indramayu district 1,800 hectares. These areas do not include areas that are served by rural irrigation systems.

A KOMPAS source in Karawang district said that in Pangkalan subdistrict only 200 out of 2,287 hectares of wet-field paddy could be helped with the use of water pumps. Of this area, 1,237 hectares are classified as drought stricken and 91 hectares of paddy have been totally destroyed.

Other areas in West Java stretching from Serang district in the west to Ciamis district in the east also have been affected by the drought.

April Rains

Engr Sarjono said that the April rains played a part in the crop losses. When the rains came the farmers felt that the rainy season would be longer than usual and this encouraged them to plant paddy in their irrigated fields. However, in June and July there was no rain at all.

He also pointed out that in his area irrigation water had to be used for both paddy and sugar cane.

Meanwhile, Engr Sutaryan noted that while the rainy season had been shorter than usual, the late planting of paddy in the Jatiluhur water control area was due to the fact that last year's dry season had lasted longer than usual and as a result the 1982/83 wet planting season had stretched out for 2 months.

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CSO: 4213/554

POST-HARVEST CROP LOSSES CITED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Article: "More Than 5 Million Tons of Rice Lost in Post-Harvest Period Annually"]

[Text] Yogyakarta, 19 August—Prof Dr Mochamad Adnan states that present post-harvest losses of crops in Indonesia are rather large. For rice alone the loss after the harvest is more than 5 million tons annually or about 20 to 25 percent of the entire annual production.

Meanwhile, total post-harvest losses for a number of other commodities are not precisely known, but the losses for vegetables and fruits are about 40 percent; for fish, about 20 percent; for milk, 3 to 12.5 percent; and for eggs, 20 percent. All of these losses are due to damage or to spoilage.

Mochamad Adnan mentioned this matter in his introductory address as a professor at the Faculty of Agricultural Technology of the University of Gadjah Mada (UGM) on Friday [19 August] before a meeting of the Senate of Professors of UGM, which was presided over by Professor Doctor Jacob, chairman of the university senate and rector of the university.

Mochamad Adnan said that the difficulty in determining the loss precisely was due to the fact that it is necessary to develop quantitative and qualitative measuring tools. In addition, there are still various ways of defining the loss.

Prof Mochamad Adnan said that post-harvest technology can be used to reduce existing losses, such as technology to wipe out warehouse pests and technology concerning storage, packing, and transportation. However, it is difficult to use such technology in a developing country, because there are social and economic implications.

In Indonesia about 90 percent of total production, including rice in particular and perhaps also other food products, is still handled by farmers and the private sector. Under the circumstances the food losses involve not only technical questions but are also related to social phenomena, because during the post-harvest period the products are still processed in the traditional way.

According to Professor Adnan, changes in post-harvest handling of food which involve the use of new technology with all their economic consequences are difficult to apply quickly.

Mochamad Adnan said: "Therefore, the government needs to pay enough attention if post-harvest losses are really to be reduced to minimal levels."

Further changes need to be made to fit in with the level of need of people in the villages. In addition, more research needs to be undertaken with relation to new technology before it is used, he said.

Prof Mochamad Adnan said that the general weakness in developing countries in handling post-harvest losses involves the lack of coordination between a number of institutions in research, education, and application of technology in this sector. For example, this involves the lack of trained personnel and information on post-harvest technology, the lack of standard methods for the precise determination of losses, the lack of adequate facilities for storage of the food at the individual farm level, weaknesses in the transportation and distribution system, and quality standards that are not clear.

He said that international organizations consider that it is important to handle the post-harvest period more effectively, because food losses during this phase are very large. In 1976 the losses of cereals and legumes alone were enough to meet the caloric needs of 168 million people for a whole year.

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CSO: 4213/556

CONCERN ABOUT POLLUTION OF FISH PRODUCTS IN JAKARTA

Opinions on Pollution Level

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Bogor, 18 August—Prof Dr Soeratno Partoatmodjo, chief of the Center for Studies on the Management of Natural Resources and the Environment [PSL] of Bandung Technological Institute [ITB], on Tuesday [16 August] confirmed that there are differences of opinion between the Group of 10 [Kelompok Sepuluh] and a group from the Indonesian Cooperative Institute [DKI] concerning an evaluation of Jakarta Bay.

In his statements in his office he said that the Group of 10 considers that the mercury level in Jakarta Bay is above the threshold of security, while the DKI Group considers it is still below that threshold.

Regarding the appearance of patients considered to be suffering from Minamata disease [mercury poisoning], the two groups are also not in agreement. Since we do not yet have any experts on mercury poisoning, Masazumi Harada, a Japanese expert, was brought to Jakarta. He regards Jakarta Bay as an area to be more concerned about than Minamata Bay in Japan, because the heavy metal found in Jakarta Bay is not only mercury, like in Minamata Bay, but something more complex than that.

Only 1 Patient

According to Soeratno, there is only one patient living along Jakarta Bay who is suspected of having mercury poisoning. Although there is only one person suspected of being affected in this way, this does not mean that the situation is not dangerous, said the chief of the PSL studies center at ITB.

According to him, although the symptoms appearing among the people living around Jakarta Bay are not as clear or as extensive as those in Minamata Bay, it is possible that the difference lies in varying standards of food consumption between Japan and Indonesia.

He said that in Japan the living level is higher than in Indonesia. In Japan a fisherman consumes the fish he catches. In Indonesia it doesn't happen that way. A fisherman usually sells his catch to pay for his needs, including his food requirements. An Indonesian fisherman does not eat much fish because he considers it too high-priced a food.

Soeratno gave another example of village farmers who raise chickens. The farmer who raises chickens does not eat his own chickens. The meat from his chickens is still considered too high-priced for him.

Therefore with this standard of consumption, the symptoms among the people living around Jakarta Bay are not so clear.

Source of Mercury Contamination

According to Soeratno, there are various sources of mercury contamination. It may come from industrial wastes, for example, from factories which process soda or factories which dip metal objects into certain metals (galvanization), and so forth. The contaminants may also come from natural sources, for example, from mining operations where the ore washing process uses water or from volcanic eruptions.

According to Soeratno, in order to prevent the emergence of the symptoms, it is necessary to find the source of the contamination and then deal with that source.

Answering a question from SINAR HARAPAN as to whether it is appropriate to establish an industrial zone in the Jabotabek area, he said that he could not say for certain. However, he added that an environmental impact study, including aspects of physics, chemistry, and social and economic considerations, should be undertaken before building a factory or designating a place as an industrial zone.

No such study was undertaken prior to the designation of the Jabotabek industrial zone. At present monitoring of the environmental impact is being carried out.

As an example of an environmental impact study [andal—analisa dampak lingkungan] he said that the Bandung Technological Institute has monitored the area around the Cibinong cement plant. The University of Indonesia has monitored the Cengkareng area, and the Bogor Agricultural Institute [IPB] has monitored the Krawang, Bekasi, and Purwakarta areas.

Although these are only monitoring programs, their results are very useful, both for the development of the Jabotabek industrial zone, as well as for industrial zones in the future.

Mercury Free Shrimp Exports

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The Directorate General of Fisheries stated in a press release on Thursday [18 August] that shrimp exported from Jakarta is not contaminated with mercury. Therefore, the downward pressure on shrimp prices by Japanese importers recently is without foundation.

The directorate general said that news reports in Japan about the contamination of Jakarta Bay had the consequence of exerting downward pressure on imported shrimp prices. In this connection the shrimp processed at the Jakarta refrigeration factory comes from outside Jakarta, that is, from Central Java, East Java, Sumatra, and Kalimantan. There are no shrimp in Jakarta Bay.

According to the Directorate General of Fisheries, the downward pressure on shrimp prices was only an excuse. If indeed the imported shrimp had contained a dangerous amount of mercury, this should not have had a depressing effect on prices. The shipments should have been completely rejected.

Don't Be Afraid

Meanwhile, the Directorate General of Fisheries called on the people of Jakarta not to be afraid to eat fish products coming from Jakarta Bay. The data on contamination in Jakarta Bay indicates that the pollution level is still below permitted standards. In addition, fish from Jakarta Bay is only a small proportion of the fish sold in Jakarta.

The Group of 10 (on the environment) has conducted research on several kinds of fish containing 0.12 to 0.9 ppm (parts per million) of mercury. Regulations of the USFDA [U. S. Food and Drug Administration], the most careful organization in supervising drugs and food in the United States, state that the tolerance level of mercury in fish products is 1.0 ppm.

On the basis of the data obtained by the Group of 10, it can be stated that in general fish products from the waters of Jakarta Bay are still below the tolerance level and are not dangerous to health. However, it is admitted that Mujair fish [a local fish that feeds on mosquito larvae] have an increased amount of mercury—about 1.2 ppm, or slightly above the tolerance level.

Minamata

The people of Jakarta are afraid to eat fish, and the downward pressure on the price of shrimp imported by Japan was accompanied by reports about the pollution level of Jakarta Bay. Some time ago Jakarta newspapers reported that the waters of Jakarta Bay were contaminated by heavy metal, that is, mercury, tin, and cadmium. This kind of pollution was believed to have been the cause of mercury poisoning of several local children. The children are believed to have come down with a disease which is similar to Minamata Disease in Japan.

According to the Directorate General of Fisheries, the results of the research contained in those newspaper reports were only the results obtained by one research team which need to be compared with the work of other teams. In this connection the Directorate General of Fisheries is also carrying on similar research. In addition, according to a number of Japanese experts, it is very difficult to determine whether a person has come down with Minamata Disease.

Official data in Japan mention that when Minamata Disease was identified there in 1959, the level of mercury contamination was from 5.61 to 24.1 ppm. From the data recently obtained by the Group of 10 on fish products from the waters of Jakarta Bay, it is clear that the mercury contamination levels there are far below those found in Minamata Bay, Japan, in 1959.

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CSO: 4213/556

TWO SUGAR MILLS TO BE BUILT IN EAST TIMOR

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 27 Aug 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] The struggle continues in East Timor, but if development projects are pushed in all sectors the people of this former Portuguese colony will continue in their desire to remain part of the Republic of Indonesia.

Minister of Transmigration Martono made this statement on Friday in Yogyakarta at the opening of a training course for model farmers from East Timor. The course is being given at the transmigration training building in Sleman district, Yogyakarta special region.

He said that the government was trying to establish conditions in East Timor that were at least near to the level of development achieved in other provinces, and that development projects were being pushed in East Timor.

It is clear that Indonesia's youngest province needs a helping hand, and therefore we are now beginning to send model farmers from Java to the province, he said.

The government also plans to benefit from the potential of East Timor by building two sugar mills there. The mills will serve as nuclei for industrial and agricultural activity in the area, he said.

The program is also expected to produce farmers who are skilled in estate agriculture and to provide more jobs for the local people.

Model farmers from Java will be placed in East Timor through the transmigration program, he said.

It is hoped that the placement of model farmers in East Timor will promote a spirit for development among the people, particularly in the areas of agriculture and estate agriculture, the minister said.

Motivators

Antara reports that 30 persons are attending the training course for model farmers from East Timor. The course will last one month and is intended to increase the agricultural knowledge and skills of the participants. It is hoped

that the persons attending the course will be able to function as motivators in the agricultural sector when they return to their communities in East Timor.

The participants, who range in age from 19 to 45, are provided with the basic course materials and other support. Thirty percent of the course deals with theory and 70 percent with practical work.

5458

CSO: 4213/561

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT REJECTS APPEAL OF PKI LEADER—The Supreme Court rejected the appeal against his conviction presented by Ruslan Widjajasastra, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] for South Blitar Regency [East Java] and thereby confirmed the death sentence handed down by the Central Jakarta State Court. The rejection of the appeal presented by the convicted PKI leader (who is 66) was handed down at the Supreme Court session of 29 June 1983. This session of the Supreme Court was presided over by Justice Dr Adi Andoyo Sutjipto. In its decision the court stated that the convicted PKI leader had not presented supporting arguments for his appeal which could have formed the basis for an examination of the case at the Supreme Court level. Therefore, in accordance with Section 248, Paragraph 1, of the KUHP [Penal Code], the right of the convicted PKI leader to present an appeal was declared null and void. Section 248, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code states that an applicant for an appeal to the Supreme Court must present a memorandum of appeal which contains the reasons for his appeal. Within 14 days after presenting his request he must have delivered it in writing to the secretary of the Supreme Court, who then gives him a receipt. Judge Setiawan, a judge of the Central Jakarta State Court who is also acting as chief of the Community Relations Section of that court, told ANTARA that the Jakarta State Appeals Court, at its 23 November 1981 session, confirmed the decision of the Central Jakarta State Court which, at its session of 15 July 1974 sentenced the PKI leader to death. Ruslan Widjajasastra, who was also deputy chairman of the Central Executive Council of the Indonesian Farmers Corps [BKI, a PKI front group] and a member of the National Planning Council, was found guilty of the crime of criminal conspiracy [permufakatan jahat] in planning a revolt for the purpose of overthrowing the legal government. He was also found guilty of criminally subversive acts. The decision of the Supreme Court was communicated to the prosecutor general at the Office of the Central Jakarta State Prosecutor on 13 August 1983 and to the convicted PKI leader at Cipinang Community Institute [prison] in Jakarta on 5 August 1983. Judge Setiawan said that he did not know whether the convicted PKI leader, who has a number of aliases, including Padi, Rustam Ciptowiryo, and Darman, will submit a request for clemency to President Soeharto. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 19 Aug 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

CSO: 4213/556

EXILED RIGHTISTS SAID TO GAIN STRENGTH

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 25 Aug 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Lao Liberationists Increase Strength By 4,000 Men; China and CIA [Operative] Are Providing Much Support"]

[Text] Lao rightists are launching a serious offensive and have established a "Lao Liberation Forces United Front." China is providing full support. A former CIA operative is participating. A big "operation" was launched at the beginning of August. The armed forces have been expanded by the addition of 4,000 men. Lao refugees from all over the world are helping to increase their strength.

A report from a high-level news source said that last July, a former right-wing Lao minister took part in a conference to establish a Vietnamese resistance movement in Laos. The meeting was held in Australia. After that, a resolution was issued to establish a force known as the "Lao Liberation Forces United Front" (LLFUN). These forces will be composed of the many anti-Vietnamese groups in Laos, such as the Khaen Daeng [Red Arm] Group, the Lao Liberation Group, the Phoumi Nosovan Group, the group of General Vang Pao and even the group of General Kong Le, which has received support from China.

The report also said that in establishing this Lao Liberation Forces United Front, much support has been received from China. These forces have been provided with weapons and important war materials, which have been transported along routes in the northern part of Laos near Yunnan Province in China. It is thought that between August and the end of the year, this united front will increase the size of its armed guerrilla forces by 4,000 men. This is in addition to the existing forces of various groups in the united front.

As for providing support on other fronts, the former right-wing Lao minister made a trip to seek help from Lao refugees in Australia, France, Canada and the United States. And support has been received from a former CIA operative who once worked in Laos. That is, Mr William Young is participating in this, too.

The news source said that besides carrying on political activities to form a united front with the Lao forces of Mr Kraison Phromvihan, the objective of these united front forces is to carry on activities in Champasak Province and coordinate activities with the Khmer Seri of Mr Son Sann and the FULRO movement, which is composed of hill tribes in Vietnam that oppose the Vietnamese communists.

As for the combat activities of these united front forces, at present, they are conducting operations all over Laos. And just recently, there was a clash with forces of Mr Kraison Phromvihan in the Sedone area. However, the losses are not yet known.

11943

CSO: 4207/164

ADVISOR TO QUEEN PROFILED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 24-30 Jul 83 p 5

[MATICHON People's column: "Pharani Kiratibut, a Special Scholar With the Office of the Secretary to the Queen"]

[Text] She is 39 years old. She was born on 12 June 1944 in Bangkok. She is the eldest daughter of Police Lieutenant General Prachuap (the brother of Mr Prathuang Kiratibut) and Lady Krachangsi Kiratibut. She has two brothers and one sister.

She attended primary and secondary school at Mater Dei, graduating in 1961 in the same class as Momrachawong Chattrakeow Nanthaphiwat and Associate Professor Arasiri Panin, the dean of the Faculty of Architecture at Silapakon University.

After graduating from secondary school, she entered the Faculty of Political Science at Chulalongkorn University as a member of Class 14, the same class as Dr Chaianan Samutwanit. But she studied there for only 3 months before deciding to leave and go study sociology at the College of New Rochelle in the United States. She did this because at that time, Chulalongkorn University did not have a separate program in sociology.

She received her B.A. degree from this university in 1965. She received her masters and doctorate degrees in public administration from New York University.

She received her doctorate in 1969. She then returned to Thailand and became an instructor in the Faculty of Public Administration at the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA). She continued to work here, being promoted to deputy dean in 1978 and dean in 1981.

In 1982, the queen ordered Lady Supraphada Kasemsan, the secretary to the queen, to invite her to become a special scholar in the Office of the Secretary to the Queen and take responsibility for the Foundation for the Promotion of Special Arts.

She first met Police General Narong Mahanon when her father was the commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. At that time, when Police General Narong came to visit her father, she was the one who usually opened the door for him.

At first, they did not know each other very well since they were of such different ages. But they got to know each other better when her father died. At that time, she was still working on her masters degree in the United States. When her father died, she took 6 months off from her studies and returned to Thailand. It was during this period that they had a chance to get to know each other, but there was no special relationship between them.

A special relationship was formed after she earned her doctorate and became an instructor at NIDA. This occurred because when the children of Police General Narong had problems with their studies, they went to her for help and advice, and she sometimes took them to the movies. Thus, their relationship grew stronger.

As for getting married, Miss Pharani said that "I am surprised, too. I never expected that we would get married since we can get along together without having to get married."

At present, she lives with her grandmother and mother at the Ratchawat Intersection in a teak house that is 100 years old.

11943

CSO: 4207/162

THAILAND

POSSIBLE RTN SUBMARINE PURCHASE DISCUSSED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 21-27 Aug 83 pp 11, 12

[Article: "A Thai Submarine Fleet, a New Weapon of the Royal Thai Navy"]

[Text] Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun, the RTN CINC, was interviewed on the matter of the navy making plans to purchase submarines and again form a submarine fleet. Even though this must wait until 1987, the cost of the submarines will be quite high. Thus, the matter of purchasing submarines for the Thai navy is a major story worth following.

During the past 2 years, it can be seen that the navy has greatly increased its capabilities. For example, it has purchased "cowack" ships at a cost of millions of baht, and it has purchased three Volker S-27 aircraft at a cost of several hundred million baht. It has built additional ships and purchased gun-control equipment at a cost of several hundred million baht. In particular, the marine and [naval] air forces have been greatly developed. Thus, the purchase of submarines is just another step by the navy to have another weapon at its disposal.

Actually, Thailand had submarines in 1935. And the idea of having submarines existed before that. For example, during the time of Krom Luang Songkhla Nakharin, who had been educated in Germany and who was the only Thai officer in that period who knew anything about submarines, some thought was given to this matter. Then in 1919, Admiral Phra Chao Baramawongthoe Chumphon Khet Udomsak, the chief of staff of the navy, made a recommendation to King Rama VI concerning submarines. He said that "if Siam had a submarine, it would be an important instrument of defense. Or it can be considered to be the best instrument of defense."

At that time, a submarine cost less than some of today's cars. Based on a record of the travels of Krom Luang Chumphon during a trip to Europe to purchase the Ship "Phra Ruang" in 1920, he said to the Sendbodi [minister] of the navy: "I would like to know if we could purchase a submarine if the "Phra Ruang" is not ready. A submarine costs 600,000 baht."

But after the First World War, the economy was not good and so the navy could not purchase a submarine. Then in 1935, a program was implemented to upgrade the navy. [Companies] were asked to tender bids to build four

submarines. The government awarded the contract to the Japanese Mitsubishi Company. It was to build a 370-ton submarine for Thailand at a cost of 2,280,000 baht. A ship of this tonnage is a very small ship as compared with those of today which start at around 1,000 tons for patrol boats.

Thailand's first four submarines were named the Matchanu, Wirun, Sinsamut and Phlaichumphon. They were completed and turned over to the navy at the end of December 1936. At that time, having submarines was something new for the Thai navy. Thus, 118 naval officers were sent to Japan for submarine training. They practiced operating and supervising submarines until they could do so on their own without supervision. Finally, they returned to Thailand with the four submarines in 1938. On their return to Thailand, they received a warm welcome after their 3,000-mile trip from Japan all alone. On the way, they stopped at Formosa and the Philippines.

All four submarines took part in the Indochina War. After the Second World War, these ships were all in a state of disrepair and it would have been difficult to repair them because of the lack of parts, which could no longer be purchased from Japan since it had lost the war. For several years, the navy tried to repair these submarines but in the end they had to be decommissioned and sold, which was very sad for the sailors who had served on these submarines. Another reason why Thailand could not have more submarines at that time was that we were pressured by a great power, that is, the United States, which did not feel that Thailand should have such a ship, which are used for offensive purposes. Rather, it felt that we should have weapons for defense only. And at that time, Thailand's military budget was supported mainly by the United States. Since the United States did not agree [with our having submarines], the submarine fleet of the Thai navy became a thing of the past.

A new movement to make preparations to procure submarines began about 3-4 months ago when the navy established a committee to gather data and study the submarine matter in order to have it present its findings to the navy.

Concerning the data being collected by this committee, Vice Admiral Thada Ditsabanchong, the assistant chief of staff of the navy for operations, said that people have already gone to observe these activities in three countries: Sweden, West Germany and France. We want to purchase a submarine with a displacement of approximately 1,000 tons. This would cost 2 to 2.5 billion baht. We will also take a look at submarines in England. It is thought that it will take approximately 6 months to gather the data.

Vice Admiral Thada said that at present, Vietnam has one submarine that was sent by the Soviet Union to provide support. And the Soviet Union may give them more submarines. Indonesia and Malaysia are making preparations to acquire submarines, too. "However, that is not what we are concerned about. We want a submarine in order to use it for defense." Here, defense means defending the sea lanes and protecting the country's sea interests,

including fishing, drilling for oil and gas and operating cargo ships and warships. Having a submarmine will help put the navy in a greater state of readiness concerning war materials.

Concerning the initial number of submarines needed, the assistant navy chief of staff said that we should have about two submarines. We want small submarines known as sentry submarines. These are suited to the dept of the water in the Gulf of Thailand, which goes from approximately 50 meters deep to 100 meters in the middle of the gulf. However, we will not be able to purchase these submarines until 1987 since the money now available has been used to purchase "cowack" ships, which will be completely paid for around 1987. Another thing that is important is that prices will change, and there will be new technological changes. In particular, it is thought that prices will increase about 10 percent a year. And the navy will have to send officers to train and study in Spain and West Germany every year.

Concerning this matter, Admiral Samak Saiwong, the chief of staff of the navy, said that this program depends on various factors, particularly the budget. Also, this must be compared with other programs to see which will be the most beneficial. "In a crisis or out of fiscal necessity, we might turn instead to repairing our old ships. Because if a crisis arises, building a submarine would take a long time and it might not be finished in time."

"We still have little knowledge about this. At present, we just know that this is a submarine; we do not know anything about it. In order to find out what its capabilities are, we will have to study the system, the hull, the equipment, the controls and the manpower that will be needed. However, we still have much time to study all these things. When the time comes, if it is not worth the cost, we may not need it," said the assistant navy chief of staff in conclusion.

11943

CSO: 4207/162

RTA AVIATION CENTER CHIEF PROFILED

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 3-9 Jul 83 p 5

[MATICHON People's column: "Major General Sunthon Khongsomphong, the Commander of the Army Aviation Center"]

[Text] He is an officer who likes to speak frankly. He is sincere with everyone, including his subordinates and his friends.

He is 52 years old. He was born on 1 August 1931. He was a member of Class 1 at the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy [CRMA], which used the West Point curriculum. He was in the same class as Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Major General Chaichana Tharichat, Major General Wanchai Ruongtrakun, Major General Panya Singsakda, Major General Somkhit Chongphayuha and Major General Charuai Wongsayan.

After graduating from CRMA, he volunteered to join an "infantry" unit. Upon being promoted to lieutenant, he was made an aide to Major General Khunchit Phadungphon, the then commander of the 1st Infantry Division.

Throughout most of his career, he has been stationed with various units within the First Army Area. He has served as a company commander with the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Division, as the chief of operations with the First Army Area and as an instructor at the Army Staff College.

When he was a student at the Army Staff College in 1963-1964, he graduated second in his class, with Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut being first. Thus, the army sent him to the U.S. Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth for further training.

Besides this, he was among the first group of Thai officers to undergo the infantry course at Fort Benning in the United States.

It is said that when he was studying in the United States, besides being good at his studies, he was also the camp bowling champion. And he was known as a foreign officer who had a very beautiful wife.

He served in both Korea and Vietnam. In Vietnam, he served as an operations officer with the 2nd Volunteer Division. Lieutenant General Wasin Israngkun Na Ayuthaya, the former commanding general of the First Army Area, was the divisional chief of staff.

During the time that he served as the director of the Zone 1 Communist Activities Suppression Center, he was fired at and hit by communist terrorists while flying in a helicopter. But he was able to land his helicopter at the target area and received only minor injuries.

He was appointed commander of the Army Aviation Center in place of Major General Sathien Ninkamhaeng, who was transferred to Army Headquarters after the events of 1-3 April 1981. In this transfer, many of the members of Class 1 were promoted to command positions. For example, Major General Panya Singsakda was made the commander of the 5th Division, Major General Charuai Wongsayan was made commander of the 2nd Army Circle and Major General Somkhith Chongphayuha was made commander of the 9th Division.

His wife is Colonel Arachon Khongsomphong. She is an instructor at the Army Aviation Center. She was formerly an announcer on television channel 7. They have two sons.

11943

CSO: 4207/162

THAILAND

OBSTACLES TO TRADE WITH LAOS REPORTED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 28 Aug-3 Sep 83 pp 12-14

[Article: "Opening Free Trade Between Thailand and Laos; There Is No Sincerity and No Trade"]

[Text] At present, many groups, including MPs--most of whom are from the northeast--merchants and members of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee headed by General Kriangsak Chamanan, who visited the Lao People's Democratic Republic at the beginning of August, are asking that discussions be held on opening more checkpoints along the Lao border in order to restore relations between Thailand and Laos. And what is important is the reason for this, with people claiming that this would restore free trade between the two fraternal countries.

Concerning the trip to Laos by General Kriangsak and the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, even though the talks with the Lao leaders were unofficial talks, the Lao side made some important proposals to be passed on to Thai officials. These included proposals on taking back the many Lao refugees whom Thailand has to care for. They said that Laos would take them back on the condition that this be done in stages with the help of international relief organizations. Another thing that is important is that, because it wants to find out the attitude of the Thai security sector, Laos has asked Thailand to open additional border checkpoints in order to allow aid from third countries to reach Laos more freely than at present.

Not only has the movement to open more checkpoints along the Lao border been spurred on by the visit of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, but northeastern MPs from several parties have expressed support for restoring diplomatic and trade relations. They claim that closing the border and putting pressure on Laos does not have much effect on encircling Vietnam. At the same time, it should be recognized that Laos is not a real enemy and that continuing to implement this policy will just increase the tension along the border.

Besides this, concerning promoting the economy along the border, the MPs and border merchants feel that Laos has a great need for consumer

goods and so trade with Laos should be expanded. [They feel that] this is better than allowing smuggling to continue along the border as is happening now. As for the problem of national security, emphasis can be placed on tightening up things.

As for the reaction to this from the National Security Council, its secretary-general, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, is still standing firm on the national security issue. He feels that it would be difficult to restore friendly relations between Thailand and Laos because Laos is now under the influence of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, which are intervening there quite a lot. This is affecting the Indochina and Kampuchean problems, and these things cannot be separated.

"An important problem for Thailand and Laos is the border line, which was established during the period when Laos was a colony of France. Dividing the countries along the Mekong River has caused difficulties in specifying a definite border line. This has resulted in Thais regularly being attacked by Lao soldiers, with the excuse being that the Thais have crossed the border. Laos has said that it does not accept the treaty made by the imperialists. Laos has said that we should discuss this matter seriously, otherwise, it will not be possible to solve the other problems," said the secretary-general of the Security Council about the treaty dividing the islets in the Mekong river. Thailand was the loser in this because it received only about 20 islets while Laos received about 1,000 even though some of the islets are located near the Thai side. This was the work of the French during the time of Rama V.

Concerning trade between Thailand and Laos at the present time, all along the Thai-Lao border, which extends past several provinces, there are two levels of trade. At the local level, the provincial committee is the one that issues permits to and supervises the small merchants whose trading transactions do not exceed 20,000 baht each time and who do not have to pay a tax. The other level is the level of companies that have registered their trading activities with the Foreign Trade Department, Ministry of Commerce. They have to have an export permit from the foreign Trade Department. And before the goods can be shipped across the border, they must be inspected by customs officials.

"At present, it can be said that trade with Laos is very free. If it does not involve controlled items, the goods can be shipped without any problem. But if the goods are controlled items, we issue a permit and send a copy to customs. After customs checks to see that the items match those on the list, the goods are released for shipment," said a Ministry of Commerce official. He said that controlled goods include such things as rice and sugar. Controls have been placed on such goods in order to prevent domestic shortages. Also, there are more than 200 strategic items that people are resolutely prohibited from exporting there unless this is aid that has been sent by a third country. But normally, the goods are sorted on a very strict basis.

"Concerning the trade agreement between Thailand and Laos, it was Laos that asked that trade be carried on on a state-to-state basis. We are a free-trade country and so we have had to register and supervise the companies, especially in accord with the requests made by Laos," said the Ministry of Commerce official concerning the company-type trade agreed on. But if Laos complains that a company has failed to ship goods in accord with the order, the ministry will not renew its registration.

The statistics on companies that have registered to engage in trade with Laos show that 195 companies have registered and that only six have quit the business. And the trend is for more and more companies to engage in this. "Concerning the trade agreement between Thailand and Laos, since Laos is a socialist country, it wants us to trade on a state-to-state basis. Thus, in 1979 we stipulated the first regulation in order to have things done in accord with the Thai-Lao trade agreement. Since they wanted to have state-to-state trade, we issued a regulation to sort the companies. But this does not bar the companies and does not pose an obstacle. Changes have been made in order to facilitate things."

"We have definite criteria. Our controls are like those of other countries in general. But occasionally, in the case of Laos, we take political reasons into account in addition to the economic reasons. We try to make things convenient for those who trade with Laos, and we try to be flexible when necessary. Sometimes, Laos benefits more than other countries politically," said an official who is responsible on this front concerning the great flexibility and freedom presently existing in Thai-Lao trade.

Concerning the additional border points that Laos has requested in addition to the three points in Muang District in Muk Da Han Province and Tha Sadet and Muang districts in Nong Khai Province, it has requested that border points be opened at Pak Se in Phibun Mangsahan District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, which is opposite Champasak Province [in Laos], and Muang District in Nakhon Phanom Province, which is opposite Thakhek Province in Laos. Concerning this, a news report stated that the Ministry of Interior will consider this matter once again at the end of this month.

As for the state of trade on the two sides of the Mekong River before relations were severed, after Laos changed its administrative system in 1975, relations were good during the initial period. But when the government of Thanin Kraiwichien came to power, relations grew worse. Relations then improved when General Kriangsak Chamanana [was prime minister] in 1978-1979. During this period, Thai-Lao trade increased greatly. Then in 1979, there was a clash between Lao soldiers and Thai Mekong River Operations Unit [MROU] boats. Thailand had to close the trade points. It was not until 1981 that trade points were opened in Nong Khai and then in Muk Da Han.

Because of the great destruction caused by the war in the country, Laos has a great need for consumer goods and so it has to rely on goods from Thailand. And the goods sent to Laos are very expensive. Thus, the border has become a "goldmine" for merchants. As Mr Rangsit Yotyangyao, the manager of the Yong Sawang Company, which is one of a dozen import-export companies in Muk Da Han that does business with Laos, has said, most of the trade with Laos is being carried on by local people. Most of the items sold are basic necessities such as clothing, shoes, food, fish sauce, soy sauce, seasoning powder and shrimp paste. These types of goods account for more than 90 percent of the goods sold to Laos. Besides this, we also sell machines and medicines, for which permission has been given. But permission to import them must be obtained first.

"Average profits are small. If this were company-to-company trade, profits would be around 5-7 percent. There are both import and export LCs. Most of this business is conducted through Krung Thai Bank. As for imports, most of the imports are timber products. This is followed by upland field crops and legumes [such as] peanuts, mung beans and soybeans."

Mr Rangsit also said that, concerning opening free trade in the present period, it is the Lao government that is becoming more strict. They have established more regulations and restrictions. And an important problem that Thai merchants encounter in doing business with Laos is that even though many companies are listed, actually, most provincial trade officials in Laos and even private merchants choose to do business with those companies with which they are quite familiar; the newer companies receive little business.

"Thai-Lao trade is actually very free. Opening up additional border points as Laos has asked will benefit Laos only since they will be able to import large items that are difficult to import through the existing points. They want the new points in order to make things more convenient. Such goods include timber and ore. But things are convenient for Thailand with the existing number of checkpoints," said a high-echelon commerce official to SU ANAKHOT. Concerning opening checkpoints in the present situation, Laos can send goods through Thailand to third countries without having the goods inspected. This is in accord with the Barcelona Treaty signed in Spain in 1927 in order to help landlocked countries. But, Thailand does have the right to inspect the goods if there is cause for suspicion.

However, trade between Thailand and Laos will probably have to progress through many more stages before it will be possible to decide whether trade should become more free. This is because the problems between Thailand and Laos are not the same as before when it could be said that we had fraternal relations. Now, political problems are interfering. It's a matter of both sides bargaining for profits.

At a time when Thailand is still suspicious of Laos concerning various problems, such as the matter of the islets in the Mekong River and the problem of Lao refugees, there is still no sign that Laos is willing

to reach an agreement. This is one of the important reasons why the border will remain closed and why trade will continue to be restricted.

Country	1977 Value	%	1978 Value	%	1979 Value	%	1980 Value	%
Laos								
Imports/ exports	339.5	0.2	416.8	0.2	702.4	0.3	947.7	0.3
Exports	291.2	0.4	360.4	0.4	648.5	0.6	910.5	0.7
Imports	48.3	0.1	56.4	0.1	53.9	0.0	37.2	0.0
Balance of trade	+242.9		+304.0		+594.6		+873.3	

1981 Value	%	1982 Value	%	Increase/Decrease 1982/1981
603.3	0.2	814.8	0.2	+35.1
585.8	0.4	776.1	0.0	+32.5
17.5	0.0	38.7	0.02	+121.1
+568.3		+737.3		+29.7

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CSO: 4207/162

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUBLIC WARNED AGAINST CHINESE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 83 p 2

[Article: "Thwarting in Its Infancy Every Scheme of the Enemy To Foment Rebellion"]

[Text] In their collaboration with the U.S. imperialists in the multi-faceted war of sabotage, fomenting rebellion is an important scheme of the Chinese reactionaries. They take advantage of each weakness and shortcoming of ours in the political, economic and cultural fields within each area of the country in order to carry out this scheme. Facts have shown that they usually direct their efforts toward areas in which our political base is weak, the apparatus of the government and the mass organizations are ineffective and the life of society involves many difficulties as well as areas in which bases that were inserted by the enemy have not been completely removed, the management of the area is not tight, the effort to suppress counter-revolutionaries is not thorough and so forth.

The Chinese reactionaries' usual method of operation is to combine "civil strife and attacks from the outside." They make every effort to have persons overseas build armed forces for reactionaries in exile; at the same time, they direct persons returning to the country to establish contacts, build underground forces and await an opportunity within the country to stage an uprising and coordinate with the outside in order to foment rebellion. They are looking for ways to establish reactionary organizations, such as "revolutionary youth," "the peasant party," "the rising sun party" and so forth and routinely send intelligence agents and commandoes into our country to establish bases and undermine order and security.

Along the western border, they have inserted bandits into Laos to conduct activities and then sent persons to establish contacts with persons in areas along our central border in order to commit acts of sabotage. In the Central Highlands, they have been supporting the remnant forces of the FULRO bandits and encouraging members of the ethnic minorities there to leave the country for training and then sneak back into the country to engage in sabotage. In the provinces of western Nam Bo, they have established contacts whereby they send persons overseas for training and then look for ways to send them back to

Vietnam to build underground armed forces and reactionary political parties to oppose and undermine us.

As regards the members of the former puppet army and government of South Vietnam now in exile, they have established for them fake revolutionary organizations that are awaiting an opportunity to send these persons back to Vietnam to conduct activities. Reactionaries at home have also been linked together by them within a number of reactionary organizations that call themselves religious organizations in a vain attempt to bring together backward persons among the masses. On the other hand, they have also sent weapons into the offshore waters and border areas of the North to help domestic reactionaries build their forces.

Preventing and combating rebellions are a task that cannot be given light attention in protecting the government and the achievements of the revolution.

It is a law of behavior that a foreign enemy who wants to enter the country to conduct activities must rely upon domestic reactionaries and that, conversely, domestic reactionaries who want to engage in activities must rely upon the enemy on the outside.

Preventing and combating rebellions are the common task of the entire party, the entire army and all our people. To win victory over the enemy's scheme of fomenting rebellion, we must intensify our effort to keep abreast of the situation, determine who domestic reactionaries are in order to determine the intentions of foreign reactionaries and determine who foreign reactionaries are in order to determine who domestic enemies are and what their objectives are.

The governments, mass organizations, localities, public security forces and troops must mobilize the masses to build the movement to "maintain the security of the fatherland" and create a strong network protecting the borders and protecting each area, especially strategically important ones, in a determined effort to expose and thwart in their infancy each scheme of the Chinese reactionaries and every other reactionary to foment rebellion.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHINESE USE BORDER MARKETS TO EXTRACT INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Thanh Lang: "The Essence of the Border Markets"]

[Text] Along the border between China and the six northern provinces of our country, the Beijing reactionaries have set up many different types of markets and given them a variety of names, such as toad markets, outdoor markets and even "lunar and solar" markets, which are a type of market that is quickly set up in the middle of the day or night. Their purpose in organizing these "lunar and solar" markets is to attract and deceive superstitious persons and, at the same time, make contact with, communicate with and guide lackeys in their activities.

The Chinese reactionaries send goods to the border markets to be sold or traded, lure Vietnamese across the border to China and then use these goods to buy and collect intelligence information, select lackeys and send them back to Vietnam to conduct espionage activities and psychological warfare activities, sabotage the economy and standard of living, provoke dissatisfaction with and opposition against the socialist system and foment counter-revolutionary rebellion.

They send to the border markets goods that the compatriots of the various ethnic minorities need and then have their agents spread the news: "China has sent goods to the border to sell to Vietnamese at low prices, even sell them on credit if the Vietnamese have no money." The Chinese public security sector directly controls a number of important goods and directly manages, observes and organizes the trade of goods with persons coming from Vietnam. Whenever they see persons coming from Vietnam to the border markets, Chinese public security personnel, pretending to be local people, show them where to go to buy state store goods on credit. When they agree to buy on credit, they are immediately invited into an adjacent room to complete credit procedures before picking up their goods. There, another person is awaiting them. This person politely offers them a cigarette or cup of tea and then asks them a number of things about the defense posture, the activities of the public security forces and troops along the border and the economic situation and standard of living of Vietnam. Then, he asks them to record in the credit book their name, age, occupation, their native village, their relatives near

and far and their family circumstances. Together with extracting intelligence information through these procedures, the Chinese slander our party and state, praise the prosperity of China and then bribe, win over or provoke attitudes of dissatisfaction among these persons so that they return and oppose the socialist system of Vietnam.

While employing various methods to extract intelligence information, the Chinese reactionaries also use the Vietnamese who cross the border to attend the markets in China to conduct acts of sabotage against the economy of Vietnam and send letters and leaflets back to Vietnam.

Through these methods, the Chinese reactionaries have sent to Vietnam letters through which they maintain liaison and ties with their lackeys, with reactionaries of Chinese ancestry and gain the support of bad persons, building around them more smuggling routes and routes that specialize in making arrangements for and helping Vietnamese flee the country through China. They use these persons to conduct espionage activities, collect intelligence information, wage psychological warfare and sabotage the ideology and the cultural and social life of Vietnam.

Along the borders of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son, Cao Bang and Ha Tuyen Provinces, the Chinese reactionaries send their lackeys to seek out cadres and soldiers of ours and inform them that they can "earn 100,000 before going back to their homes" in order to encourage cadres and soldiers of all sectors to join border smuggling organizations. Gullible, greedy persons who fall victim to this malicious scheme and cross the Chinese border to trade or buy goods are immediately kidnapped by Chinese public security personnel and accused of conducting activities against China. Those persons who agree to work for the Chinese public security sector are developed into bases to be worked with at a later date and given the task of returning to Vietnam to conduct espionage activities, find ways to infiltrate our organization and make contact with and win the support of bad persons, dissidents and thieves, encouraging them to conduct activities and wait for the opportunity to foment counter-revolutionary rebellion.

The border smugglers directed by the Chinese public security sector arrive in China with gold, precious gems and various types of scarce materials and property of Vietnam to trade for industrial goods of China, which are brought back to Vietnam and clandestinely sold, thereby disrupting the market and sabotaging the economy and the standard of living of our people.

Also through these two-way activities at the border markets, the Chinese reactionaries send into our country many reactionary and decadent cultural products and spread the decadent lifestyle in order to awaken among our people backward customs and superstitions and provoke hoodlums and gangsters into committing murders and stealing money and property from the people, which are taken to the Chinese border markets to buy and trade for goods.

The Chinese border markets are places where, on a daily basis, the Beijing reactionaries reconnoiter the situation, organize contacts and guide their lackeys in multifaceted acts of sabotage against Vietnam. However, we have stopped many of their espionage and sabotage operations. In recent years,

many spies and lackeys of the Beijing reactionaries, such as Ngo Tong Sang, the border smuggler, Luong Van Thuy, who specialized in making arrangements for Vietnamese to flee the country through China and was guided in his operations within Quang Ninh by the Chinese public security sector, the Chu Van Thoang gang who accepted leaflets and psychological warfare goods from China and brought them back to Cao Bang Province, and many other decadent youths who were enticed by the Chinese reactionaries into crossing the border and attending the border markets, as a result of which they were then used as lackeys in activities in Lang Son and so forth, have been exposed by the compatriots of the various ethnic minorities along the border and apprehended by our public security forces and troops. All of them have been harshly punished by Vietnamese law.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SABOTAGE ATTEMPT ON BRIDGE THWARTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Nguyen The Anh based on the account by Unit Commander Vu Tuan Tu: "Nipped in the Bud"]

[Text] Night had begun to fall on the mountainous forests of the Central Highlands. As I sat in the duty room of the post, a civilian came in and reported: taking advantage of the darkness of night, bandits were going to implant mines and destroy the Lach Bridge and the Play Ot Dam, thus spreading suspicion and fear among the people. That day, in the middle of the night, they were going to send a team to dig up the explosives and weapons that they had buried at the foot of S. Mountain.

When he heard this important information, the post commander put me in command of a unit whose mission it was to ambush the persons going to dig up the explosives and then find their hideout; we were determined not to allow any explosions to be heard in the area of the border and protect the people in the vicinity.

Our unit travelled through briars and pushed our way through one thicket after another, moving eagerly toward our destination. Near the Dac May Stream, the sky was so dark that you could not see your hand in front of your face. The north wind was biting. I encouraged the other persons in the unit to swim quickly across the stream in order to take up our position before they retrieved the explosives.

As it turned out, we arrived there at 2300 hours, one-half hour earlier than planned. 0100 hour and 0200 hours came and passed without a sign of the enemy. The rain was becoming increasingly heavy. Forest leeches, sensing the presence of humans, "threw" themselves upon us, covering our bodies and faces, but no one budged. Suddenly, from the entrance to the forest, two shadows emerged. We thought to ourselves: that's them! The two shadows made their way through clumps of trees directly to a large rock lying at the base of the mountain. Using a crowbar, they pried the rock away and began to dig in the soil to get the weapons and explosives. While they were busy digging, Corporal Binh, Corporal Thanh and I charged forth, knocked them down, stuck

ragged in their mouths and dragged them to a nearby tree. I stuck my K54 pistol in one's chest and said:

"If you want to stay alive and go back to your wives and children, you will tell us exactly where your hiding place is."

Having been taken by surprise, they acted as though they were "afraid of their own shadows" and were unable to do anything. They begged that we spare their lives and promised to do what we asked. We questioned them, quickly ascertained what else they planned to do and then made them walk in front of us, with one carrying a bag of real explosives and one a bag of fake explosives in order to confuse them. We followed them at a distance from which we could not be seen. When they arrived at the rendezvous point, they put down the explosives and signalled to their accomplices that everything was all right. We secretly spread out and set up an ambush. Although we saw nothing suspicious, several persons suddenly ran from a cave and grabbed the bags of explosives. I ordered my unit to open fire and we charged forth to apprehend them.

The plan of the bandits to hide in the forest and blow up one of our bridges and the dam had been "nipped in the bud" by us. As we escorted them back to the village, the sun started to rise. Ethnic compatriots rushed out to look at them and everyone praised the resourcefulness and skill of the border defense troops.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PROTECTING COMMUNICATION LINES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Article by Phuc Nguyen: "Conference Held on Protecting Communication Lines: Protecting Communication Lines Is the Responsibility of All Party Committee Echelons, All Sectors and Each Citizen"]

[Text] Recently, in Ha Nam Ninh Province, the Council of Ministers held a conference on protecting communication lines. Attending this important conference were the chairman and vice chairman of the people's committees, the directors of the post-telegraph services, the public security directors and the military commanders of the 11 provinces and municipalities within the northern lowlands and midlands: Hanoi, Haiphong, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Ha Song Binh, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Quang Ninh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh. Representatives of the Ministry of National Defense, the Signal Command and a number of military regions and military corps also attended.

Recently, in the evaluation of the chief of the Post-Telegraph Department, the post-telegraph and interior sectors have taken rather synchronized measures and have closely coordinated with the military, the inspection sector, the market management sector, the courts and so forth to protect communication lines well. However, the number of thefts and acts of sabotage against communication lines has declined slowly. This situation has seriously affected the flow of information and communications between the central level and the localities and among the various sectors and levels, thereby causing a large loss of money and socialist property.

On the basis of thoroughly understanding the important directives issued by the Council of Ministers and the post-telegraph and interior sectors, the representatives of the various sectors and localities reviewed the maintenance of communication line security within their localities. The localities that have done a relatively good job are Hai Hung, Nghe Tinh, and Quang Ninh Provinces. Many districts and villages have stopped the sabotaging of communication lines.

The conferees concentrated on discussing ways to strengthen the security of communication lines. One of the foremost, central measures is to educate the masses concerning the position and the importance of communication lines in the work of building and defending the fatherland and educate them concerning

the obligation and responsibility of each citizen with regard to maintaining the absolute safety of communication lines. The measures that were adopted demand the close coordination of the post-telegraph sector, the interior sector, the military, the courts, the inspection sector, the market management sector and so forth as well as close coordination among the mass organizations. The village level must be the level that implements the specific measures for protecting communication lines. The district, the province and the key sectors must provide close and continuous guidance. All localities agreed that, besides educating and building the spirit of collective ownership of the laboring people with regard to protecting communication lines, it is necessary to organize militia and self-defense forces, the army, public security forces and so forth in a successful effort to uncover and promptly put an end to acts of sabotage and harshly prosecute them under the law in order to provide education and provide a deterrent. In the maintenance of the security and safety of communication lines, it is necessary to clearly define the responsibility of each level and each locality through which these lines pass, constantly keep abreast of the situation, gain experience and promptly provide appropriate awards to collectives and individuals who record achievement while taking disciplinary action against and criticizing localities and individuals that act in an irresponsible manner.

The representatives of the various provinces and municipalities expressed their determination to maintain the security and safety of the communication lines of the post-telegraph sector and the army that pass through their localities.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER TROOPS APPREHEND SMUGGLERS IMPERSONATING SOLDIERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Aug 83 p 3

[Tale of Security column by Phuong Quang: "Persons Masquerading as Troops Apprehended"]

[Text] Seriously wounded by three pistol shots to the foot, Duong Van Ran had to be taken to the hospital. The news spread rapidly through the mountain villages. Everyone was talking about it. A number of bad persons within the area used the occasion to spread the rumor that troops in H. Battalion, along with militiamen, had intimidated people with their weapons in order to rob them of the merchandise they were carrying.

On the very day that the incident occurred, border defense post X. sent a cadre to the scene to conduct an investigation, which revealed that Duong Van Ran had actually received three pistol shots to right foot and had to be taken to the hospital. However, who was it that wounded Ran? Ran stated that he had 100 meters of satin cloth and four Chinese thermos bottles that he was taking to sell to Trang Khai Phung, a person in Ha Quang (Cao Bang). As he was taking the goods to Phung, Ran encountered near Lung Ni a person about 30 years of age dressed in a soldier's uniform who had a scar on his face and two local youths, who stopped him at gun point. They identified themselves as soldiers and customs personnel and then confiscated the goods that Ran was carrying. When Ran implored them not to take the merchandise, the person with the scar on his face shot him three times in the foot with his pistol. Ran lost consciousness; when he awoke, the three persons and the goods had disappeared.

Border defense post X. immediately sent a cadre to check out various suspects within the station's area of operation but he found no one resembling the description given by Ran. The questions that arose: was Ran telling the truth? Was Trang Khai Phung somehow involved in this incident? The border defense post called Phung in for questioning many times but he steadfastly denied any involvement.

Figuring that the merchandise taken from Ran would some day be sold by some dishonest person, border defense post X., in coordination with the tax office and the customs office, closely inspected the merchants entering and leaving the border markets to prevent the merchandise from being dispersed.

One day, the patrol team of border defense post X. discovered a person named Vang A Say selling 100 meters of satin and four Chinese thermos bottles. The patrol filled out a report and took him back to the station to resolve the matter. Vang A Say stated: he had purchased the merchandise from Dang Van Hai, a resident of Cao Bang City. The border defense post reported this to its superiors. Shortly thereafter, the Cao Bang City Public Security Force reported: Dang Van Hai is a dishonest person who earns his living solely through theft and fraud and has been arrested many times. On the basis of the information supplied by the Cao Bang City Public Security Force and the statement made by Duong Van Ran, the border defense post concluded: Dang Van Hai could be a conspirator in this case. Two weeks later, they arrested Dang Van Hai as he was attempting to flee to China. Searching him, they confiscated from Hai one K.59 pistol and five rounds of ammunition.

One soldier asked:

"Where did you get this pistol?"

"I bought it from Tran Khai Phung for 5,000 dong."

"Did you buy it for self-defense or to rob and kill people?"

This question made Hai angry and he sat as silent as a stone.

"You know how serious the crime of betraying the fatherland is. The illegal use of a pistol alone is enough to have you prosecuted in court but, if you repent, you will be granted clemency. Where did you get the 100 meters of black satin and the four Chinese thermos bottles to sell to Vang A Say?"

"Sir...I bought them at the Nan Nhung Market from someone whose name I do not know."

"Did you buy them or use your pistol to steal them from him?"

While Dang Van Hai was being interrogated, we arranged for Duong Van Ran to sit in the next room; through a small hole, Ran recognized Hai as the person who had shot him.

Following many periods of interrogation, Hai confessed: aware of the fact that Duong Van Ran had many Chinese goods, Hai made plans from Trang Khai Phung to steal them from him. Phung arranged to buy the merchandise from Ran at a high price and set a date to take delivery. As Ran was on the way to deliver the merchandise, Dang Van Hai and a number of others, impersonating soldiers and customs personnel, inspected and confiscated the goods. While they were arguing, Hai, afraid of being exposed, pulled out his pistol and shot Ran in the foot three times and then grabbed the merchandise and ran away. Hai then spread the rumor that "Ran was engaged in smuggling and was arrested and shot in the foot by troops and customs personnel" in order to send the public security investigation in another direction and cause a loss of unity between troops and the people. However, their tricks were exposed by the border defense soldiers.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUTHS PLAY MAJOR ROLE AT BORDER DEFENSE POST

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Phan Van Sung: "The Vanguard of the Tay Son Post"]

[Excerpts] The early morning dew still covered the mountainous forest. In the post's yard, more than 20 young, able-bodied youths stood in neatly arranged ranks listening to the secretary of the Youth Union Chapter assign them their tasks. A few minutes later, they had all gone off in different directions.

The chief of the Tay Son border defense post informed us:

Last year, the Youth Union volunteered for many patrols to protect the border. Hundreds of cases were solved as a result of the participation of youths. Youths have been wherever difficulties and complex problems have been encountered. Whenever the enemy has committed an act of sabotage, youths have gone to the scene to verify what happened, assess the situation and determine the scheme and method of the enemy in order to promptly propose effective ways to deal with them. In the remote villages on the border in the western portion of Binh Tri Thien, the border defense post has made positive contributions to the building of the overall movement, from such specific actions as raising seedling trees and baby pigs and chickens to major efforts, such as training the contingent of core cadres for the locality.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUTH UNION SECRETARY CAPTURES 42 COAL THIEVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Le Van Thon of the Vietnam News Agency: "Scheme To Capture 42 Thieves"]

[Text] At the Phan Me coal mine in Bac Thai gangs of thieves often came at night to steal coal, then ran back into the mountains. Sometimes they foolhardily fought with the security personnel. In view of that situation, the mine's Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union chapter volunteered to accept responsibility for protecting the coal.

One day Vu Dinh Dung, the Youth Union secretary, heard a noise while he was on patrol and saw the flickering of dozens of flashlights coming down the mountain. There were quite a few of them. He alone could not resist them.

Dung secretly left his hiding place, returned to the security station, and woke up trade union secretary Hoang Hoa Moc so that they could discuss a plan. He took out a pistol and handed it to Moc, then took the holster and returned to the coal seam. Moc organized others to back him up.

Suddenly jumping up behind the gang of thieves, Dung held up the holster and shouted, "Everyone freeze! If anyone moves I'll fire!"

The thieves were terrified and distraught, but after they saw that there was only one person they gathered together. One of them pleaded, "Let us go this time! We only want a little coal!"

Seeing that Dung only threatened and did not fire, the thief said to Dung, "Let each of us take a little coal! If you let us do that we'll reward you."

"Dung, pretending to be greedy, said, "Pay me 5 dong per bag of coal. If you agree to that I'll take you along a short-cut to avoid the ambush positions of the security forces. Otherwise I'll fire a warning shot."

The gang leader responded immediately, "No problem! We'll pay you the full amount!"

Dung took the money and said to them, "After the coal has been shoveled into the bags I'll lead you out one by one. If we all leave together we'll be

Dung led the way, with the first thief following silently behind. After they had walked a rather long distance Hoang Hoa Moc, who had been waiting there, jumped out and pointed a gun at and arrested the thief, who was turned over to the waiting security unit and led away.

Dung and Mong arrested all 42 thieves in turn. All of the stolen coal was recovered. Dung turned over to Moc the bribery money the gang had given him so that it could be turned over to the mine's administrative office.

Vu Dinh Dung has participated in capturing people who steal socialist property 17 times and has recovered hundreds of tons of coal for the mine.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

UNDERPAYMENT OF BUSINESS TAXES REPORTED IN TIEN GIANG PROVINCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Industrial and Commercial Taxes Begin To Have a Good Effect in Achieving State Inventory and Control over Business Activities in Industry and Commerce"]

[Text] In Tien Giang Province, the industrial and commercial tax sector of the Ministry of Finance has held a conference to conduct a review of emulation and encourage the cadres and personnel of the entire sector to correctly implement the law that revised the industrial and commercial taxes and meet and exceed the quotas of the 1983 budget revenues plan assigned by the National Assembly.

In 1982, industrial and commercial tax revenues exceeded the plan quota by 3.5 percent, a more than two-fold increase compared to 1981. Thirty-four of the forty provinces and cities met and exceeded the industrial and commercial tax revenue quotas assigned to them.

During the first 6 months of 1983, the sector completed 45 percent of its plan quota for the entire year, which amounted to 247 percent of the revenues collected during the same period of time last year; 25 provinces and cities completed from 45 percent to 77.3 percent of their plans.

Industrial and commercial taxes have begun to have a good effect in achieving state inventory and control over the business activities of industry and commerce, thereby helping to stimulate the development of production, strengthen market management and combat negative phenomena in the economy and society. The entire sector conducted an investigation, discovered and brought within the scope of tax revenue management 20,000 more private businesses and adjusted reported business revenues and profit levels, bringing them more into line with reality. Since the 2nd quarter of 1983, the sector has been coordinating the enforcement of the law revising industrial and commercial taxes with the implementation of the law on the punishment for the crimes of profiteering, smuggling, the manufacture of fake goods and illegal businesses and the resolution of the Council of Ministers on strengthening socialist commerce and the management of the market. As a result, 2nd quarter revenues from these types of businesses increased three to four times and, in one case,

10 times compared to 1982. During the past 6 months, the number of violations of the tax code and market management regulations uncovered by tax agencies increased by 50 percent, thereby helping to prevent negative phenomena in distribution and circulation and stabilize market prices.

In the field of production and with regard to the collective economy, tax management activities have involved more than the mere collection of revenues; in many provinces, such as Dong Nai, Thuan Hai, Phu Khanh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Dac Lac and Long An, Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and so forth, the tax collection sector has helped cooperatives and production teams develop their production capacity and resolve difficulties being encountered with capital, raw materials and product marketing, thereby insuring the development of production and increasing the sources of budget revenues.

However, compared to the requirements of the policy and potential revenue sources, the collection of industrial and commercial taxes is still marked by a very large underpayment of taxes. The business revenues and prices reported for tax computation purposes are still low and the number of businesses that have been overlooked and from which taxes are not being collected is still high. As a result, the impact of the tax policy in stimulating the development of production and stimulating socialist transformation has not been strong; its role in achieving fair and reasonable contributions from big businesses and regulating their incomes is still limited.

As regards the leadership of tax work by the various party committee echelons and governments of the localities, although it has improved, some provinces and cities are still not giving appropriate attention to this effort; in particular, they have not closely linked the enforcement of the law to other policies in order to achieve state inventory and control over all activities of collective and private businesses in industry and commerce and establish order within the field of distribution and circulation.

Through the above evaluation and review of strongpoints and shortcomings, the conferees established the following target for the entire sector: collecting revenues in exact accordance with the policy and completing the tax collection task in a well coordinated manner to insure that the sector meets and exceeds the quotas of its 1983 plan assigned by the National Assembly at the start of the year.

It is necessary to fully enforce the new law in coordination with the other policies and make full use of the collection policy to regulate business profits and centralize the accumulation of capital within the state budget, thereby helping to stabilize market prices and stimulate socialist transformation. It is also necessary to reorganize and strengthen the apparatus of the tax sector, strengthen the precinct, district and station units and installations and build a corps of tax cadres who possess good qualities and the skills needed to meet the requirements of industrial and commercial tax work in the modern stage.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HA NAM NINH PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FOURTH PLENUM RESOLUTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Aug 83 pp 1,4

[Unattributed Article: "Ha Nam Ninh Party Committee Discusses Measures To Fulfill the Present Economic-Social Missions"]

[Text] Recently the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party committee held a plenary meeting to study and fully understand the basic viewpoints of the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee regarding the urgent problems of the ideological and organizational tasks, in order to ensure the victory of the present economic-social missions in the locality.

Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Party Central Committee, participated in and guided the conference.

The provincial party committee reviewed the economic-social situation in the province and evaluated the accomplishments that had been attained, especially the results on the agricultural production front. In 1982 the province attained a record rice yield -- an average of 58 quintals per hectare -- and a total output of 940,000 tons. Eleven districts and 363 cooperatives in the province attained yields of five tons per hectare. During this year's fifth month-spring season the province also attained a high yield, 43.36 quintals per hectare, the highest fifth month-spring yield ever. Those results affirmed that the intensive cultivation potential and the capability to balance grain in the province have actual bases. At the same time, the provincial party committee severely criticized itself for its mistakes and weakness in leadership and management in many economic-social spheres, then took positive steps to overcome them in the coming period.

In the course of the discussions the leadership cadres of the echelons, sectors, and localities in the province expressed a high degree of unanimity with the observations of the Fourth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee regarding the present distortions and deficiencies in the ideological and organizational tasks, which are immediate political missions. Ha Nam Ninh has many potentialities but they have not been fully exploited, and a notable transformation has not yet been created in all respects because of failure to fully and profoundly understand the contents of socialist industrialization in the first phase of the transition period, the struggle between ourselves and the enemy, and the struggle between ourselves and capitalism.

The echelons and sectors have not truly concentrated investment in agriculture, there is still much waste in land and labor, etc.

In the sphere of distribution and circulation -- a burning front with many difficulties and complications -- the province has not yet concentrated guidance on resolving such problems as the shortfall in the collection of industrial and commercial taxes, the slow transformation of small merchants, and failure to strictly punish speculators, hoarders, and producers of ersatz goods. The provincial party committee set forth measures for stepping up inspections and supervision in the distribution-circulation sphere and strengthening the corps of cadres doing that work. Guidance must be concentrated first of all in the municipality of Nam Dinh.

The party committee echelons and the leadership cadres of the sections, sectors, and mass organizations in the province have appropriate plans to implement the action plan set forth by the provincial party committee, and manifest a high degree of determination to victoriously implement the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

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AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION SOLIDARITY TEAMS ESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT LONG AN PROVINCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "All 630 Hamlets of Long An Province Establish Production Solidarity Units"]

[Text] Long An Province has closely linked 10th month production to the development of the agricultural cooperativization movement in its districts and cities. To date, the province has established 8 cooperatives, 592 collectives and nearly 2,700 production solidarity units. All 630 hamlets within the province have established production solidarity units with a view toward gradually familiarizing farmers with the collective way of earning a living and laying the groundwork for establishing production collectives at the end of this year. Duc Hue and Can Giuoc Districts are continuing to accelerate the redistribution of cropland in the remaining villages and hamlets and immediately establishing production solidarity units and production collectives wherever cropland is redistributed.

For nearly 2 months, Long An Province has been engaged in an intensified effort to train key cadres for production collectives and holding short-term training classes for production solidarity unit management boards. Under the direct guidance of the district and city agriculture committees, all newly established production collectives have formulated production plans for the summer-fall rice season and have begun to manage the instruments of production, labor and materials relatively well. Many newly established solidarity units have gained the participation of farmers in the construction of water conservancy projects and rural roads and in supporting one another in agricultural production.

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AGRICULTURE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVED GUIDANCE OF HIGH OUTPUT RICE AREAS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Closely Guide the High-Output Rice Areas"]

[Text] In addition to uniformly increasing rice yields and launching a movement to create districts, villages, and cooperatives which attain rice yields of 8 to 10 tons of paddy per hectare or more, we have adopted the policy of creating high-output rice areas in order to increase output and contribute to solidly resolving the grain problem throughout the nation. The resolution of the Third Plenum of the Party Central Committee stressed "concentrating on creating high-output rice areas in the Mekong Delta and the Bac Bo Delta and, in every locality, paying attention to high-output fields in the provinces of the mountain region and the former Zone 4."

Implementing that policy, the entire nation is endeavoring to, by 1985, expand the high-output rice areas to one-third of the area planted in rice, so that they can provide half of the annual rice output. Places selected for the creation of high-output rice areas must meet the following conditions: the soil must be above average or be capable of being quickly improved; it must have controllable irrigation and drainage; the peasants must have good intensive cultivation ability; and the cadres of the cooperatives, production collectives, and localities must have solid management ability. Such areas are capable of creating high commodity rice output, an average of 1.5 tons or more per hectare of rice land, including tax rice and rice sold to the state.

On the basis of those conditions and the plans drafted at the basic level, the 1983-1985 plan to create high-output rice areas -- totalling 2 million hectares of rice land, including 950,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, 350,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, and 700,000 hectares of 10th month rice -- has begun to be implemented. If the plan norm is attained, by 1985 the high-output rice areas alone will provide half of the annual plan output. At the same time, the experiences in guiding production, applying new techniques, and improving management of the high-output rice areas will help to rapidly increase the uniformity of rice yields throughout the nation.

The setting up of high-output rice areas on a trial basis began during this year's 10th month season. On the basis of the movement to intensively cultivate rice, the units recognized as national high-output rice areas must attain fifth month-spring yields in the Mekong Delta of 4.6 tons per hectare or

more, in the Red River Delta and in the central coastal region of 3.6 tons or more, and in other places of 3.1 tons or more. In the 10th month season, yields of 4.1 tons or more must be attained in the Mekong Delta, yields of 3.6 tons must be attained in the Red River Delta, and yields of more than 3.1 percent must be attained in the other areas.

So that the units in the high-output rice areas can attain the plan norms, the state makes additional investments, but the factor of decisive importance is the technical and managerial progress of those units. Units endeavoring to attain high output must correctly arrange the crop seasons, do a good job of the seedstock task and plant on schedule, increase the amount of organic fertilizer, positively guard against and eliminate insects and diseases and prevent them from causing damage, and do a good job of carrying out the socialist transformation and instituting the new management structure. Production guidance must be concentrated, the bases must be assisted in fully implementing the technical measures in order to create high yields, and there must be determination to surpass the plan norms in order to create momentum for expanding the area in future production seasons.

Weather changes irregularly and agricultural production is dependent to an important degree on natural conditions. Creating high-output areas is an important measure not only with regard to rice, but also the other crops, in order to increase output, ensure a relatively stable level of output despite the weather situation, and contribute to stabilizing the people's living conditions. That is a correct policy which must be carried out positively and solidly, beginning with this year's 10th month season.

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AGRICULTURE

GREATER ATTENTION TO WINTER SEASON CROPS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Preparations Made To Grow 290,000 Hectares of Winter Crops"]

[Text] In agricultural production, during the past several years there have been successful 10th month crops but the winter season production has declined seriously, which has exerted great influence on the over-all annual grain output. The winter season declined from 308,000 hectares in 1979 to 300,000 hectares 1980 and to only 240,000 hectares in 1982. Unstable yields led to declining output. In 1982 the winter crop output in terms of paddy declined by 50 percent in comparison to the 1980 winter crop. That situation has been due to the fact that during the past several years different difficulties have been encountered in each winter season. In some years the rain has been late and prolonged, in some years there has been drought, and in some years cold weather has affected soil preparation and the winter season schedule. Furthermore, during recent years there has been one successful rice harvest after another, which has given rise to the attitude of lightly regarding the winter crop.

During this year's winter season the provinces north of Binh Tri Thien will endeavor to plant 290,000 hectares.

In order to attain that objective there must be assistance and cooperation by all echelons and sectors in order to create conditions for the bases to promote winter season production. The provinces will soon review the existing seedstock, transfer surplus seedstock from places with surpluses to places with shortages, and take the initiative in helping the bases draft specific plans to select good seedstock to fulfill the requirement of expanding the area during the following season. Beginning now, the provinces must draft plans to set aside some of the materials and technical facilities and supply them to producers. This year's winter season will occur under the conditions of the early 10th month rice having been planted more slowly than in previous years and of the 10th month rice variety structure more or less being in disorder in all fields. Therefore, the winter season will be even more tense with regard to labor and draft power, so the provinces must provide close guidance from the very beginning of the season, in order to manage soil preparation, promptly supply materials, and provide training in planting techniques. The provinces must change their management structure so that it can be appropriate to each winter crop and in order to encourage the peasants to produce enthusiastically.

The provinces of the Red River Delta, the midlands, and the former Zone 4 have inspected their seedstock, distributed seedstock to the bases, and prepared conditions for having a good 1983 winter crop.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES OF PROVINCES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 83 p 1

[Unattributed Article: "Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Tuyen Concentrate on Tending, Fertilizing, and Preventing and Eliminating Insects and Diseases Among, the 10th Month Rice; Phu Khanh Attains Yield of 40 Quintals Per Hectare"]

[Text] As of 12 August Thai Binh had completed the transplanting of more than 82,000 hectares of 10th month rice. The transplanting of the area that was transplanted early in order to put out a winter crop after the harvest was completed in July. After completing their transplanting, the districts of Dong Hung, Hung Ha, Quynh Phu, and Vu Thu fully utilized their land to surpass the area plan norm and rapidly transplanted 10th month rice on 2,000 hectares on which jute had just been harvested.

Due to prolonged sun and heat, more than 50 percent of the transplanted 10th month rice withered because of the drought and low-lying fields dried out. Rain storms at the beginning of August inundated 9,000 hectares of recently transplanted rice in such low-lying districts as Quynh Phu, Kien Xuong, and Dong Hung. The provincial water conservancy sector cooperated with the districts in guiding flood prevention, transferring drainage pipes to the inundated areas, building area dikes, and mobilizing hundreds of electricity-powered pumps and diesel-powered pumps to drain floodwater. At the same time, the cooperatives spread more than 620,000 tons of manure and 6,400 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer as supplementary dressing, combined with the first weeding of 30,000 hectares and the second weeding of 10,000 hectares of 10th month rice.

The cooperatives inspected the fields and discovered more than 10,000 hectares of rice that had been damaged by stem borers and aphids, promptly mobilized forces and facilities, organized insecticide spraying, and carried out field sanitation. After they were saved from insects and diseases, more than 6,000 hectares of rice were weeded and spread with additional fertilizer. Thai Binh has a plan to organize lantern groups to catch moths during the first part of September, the period in which insects and moths develop.

In addition to transplanting their entire 10th month rice area, the cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh weeded and muck-raked more than 70,000 hectares of 10th month rice, including more than 20,000 hectares of early 10th month rice

which were weeded and muck-raked for a second time.

During the present season the soil has not been worked carefully. The districts have guided the cooperative members in using maddocks to embank earth, in muck-raking, and in weeding the rice so that it can tiller rapidly.

In many places there appeared many types of stem borers, rice leaf beetles, and leaf rollers. In a period of 3 days the entire rice area affected by insects and diseases was sprayed. The province supplied 50 tons of insecticide spraying teams equipped with motorized spraying machines to work with the cooperatives in spraying insecticide.

Although prolonged heat, drought, and flowing floodwater created difficulties for the 10th month rice, the ethnic minority people of Ha Tuyen Province were able to transplant 36,000 hectares of 10th month rice -- 90 percent of the area plan norm -- before the autumnal equinox. More than 1,120 hectares of rice that had been inundated and wiped out were replanted. In addition to transplanting rice and planting subsidiary food crops and short-term industrial crops, the cooperatives paid attention to tending the rice. By 8 August the province had completed the first weeding on 20 percent of the area and had spread 3.5 tons of manure. The province mobilized facilities to transport vegetable seeds, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, and sprays to the bases so that they could promptly spread supplementary fertilizer and prevent and eliminate insects and diseases.

The peasants of Phu Khanh have completed the harvesting of 1,700 hectares of spring-summer rice and attained a yield of more than 40 quintals per hectare. Many places attained high yields, such as Tuy Hoa District, which attained 47 quintals, and the city of Tuy Hoa, which attained a yield of 46.8 quintals per hectare. This was the first season in which Phu Khanh expanded its area planted in an additional spring-summer rice crop.

There was prolonged sun and heat from the beginning of the season to the end of the season, so the peasants selected fields near sources of irrigation water, prepared facilities for fighting the drought, prepared the soil early, and planted in accordance with the seasonal schedule. The districts selected the IR36 rice variety, which is quickly maturing, resists insects and diseases, and produces high yields, for transplanting during the spring-summer season. The peasants were concerned with promptly tending, fertilizing, and preventing and eliminating insects and diseases, so the spring-summer rice developed rather well.

In order to avoid influencing the yield of the year's third rice crop, the peasants of Phu Khanh transplanted 10th month rice as soon as they harvested the spring-summer rice.

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NHAN DAN EDITORIAL CALLS FOR UNIFORM INTENSIVE CULTIVATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Uniform Intensive Cultivation"]

[Text] During this year's winter-spring season the entire nation had a successful harvest and attained an average yield of 30.6 quintals per hectare, 1.1 quintals more than the plan norm and 2.7 quintals more than the previous season. A notable victory was that all localities had high yields, especially in the two key rice areas: the Red River Delta and the Mekong Delta. The good, uniform rice provided an output that was greater than the plan norm and was 10 percent greater than during the previous season.

Despite unfavorable weather and bitter cold at the beginning of the season, we still won a great victory in the winter-spring season, gained much experience in intensive cultivation, and attained uniform yields in the fields.

In a country which does not have much land and has a large population, such as our country, intensive cultivation is a basic agricultural measure in the immediate phase as well as in the long run.

Because of the resolute implementation of the intensive cultivation measures and the application of scientific-technical accomplishments, especially the replacement of long-term, low-yield rice varieties with short-term varieties with increasingly higher yields, the output of grain per unit of land increased rapidly. The struggle to attain and surpass five tons of paddy per hectare was carried out victoriously from the first in a sphere of several hundred hectares in a small number of cooperatives and was successful on large areas in many localities. However, intensive cultivation is still beset with weaknesses and deficiencies, which are manifested principally in the low level of intensive cultivation in the integrated technical phases and in a lack of uniformity and balance. The fertilization level is still too low in comparison to the requirements and seedlings have been transplanted without fertilizer, which has prevented the development the high yields of the new varieties. The rice varieties are used carelessly, varieties are intermixed, and bad seedstock is used. The fields are not improved, fertility is not increased, and the fields are inundated or drought-stricken and become acidic and saline. Producers fail to tend the fields or to be concerned for final output. Those weaknesses are the reasons why the intensive cultivation movement is not yet strong and has not developed uniformly.

New advances have been made in developing the good points of the previous season and this year's winter-spring season and to overcoming the above-mentioned deficiencies and shortcomings. The agricultural production cooperatives and collectives combined the intensive cultivation movement, the application of technical advances, and the good implementation of technical rules with the new management structure. Tens of millions of peasants exercised their collective mastership right, manifested in the system of contracting out production to groups and individual workers, produced enthusiastically, tended the fields, and were concerned with final output. Intensive cultivation became a revolutionary mass movement and a new production force, so crop yields and land productivity steadily increased.

This year's winter-spring season also proved that uniformly increasing crop yields is not only a struggle of the production bases but also results from the guidance of the district echelon. The district echelon respected the right of the bases to take the initiative in production, but guided the bases and helped them overcome difficulties and solve problems. The district echelon instituted commercial alliances, encouraged mutual aid and cooperation among the bases in the production process, and mobilized and organized labor to build material-technical bases for many areas, thus contributing to the uniform advance of the intensive cultivation movement. The effective participation of the agricultural service sectors and of the scientific-technical cadres increased their sense of responsibility toward the bases, developed combined strength, and increased crop yields and output.

The victory of this year's winter-spring season also proved that the potential for intensive cultivation and increasing rice yields in all areas is very great. The application of the good experiences of the winter-spring season will contribute to furthering the development of the intensive cultivation movement and create higher yields.

The entire nation has nearly completed the transplanting of the 10th month crop. The north is changing over to tending rice and the south is continuing to transplant the entire area.

Because the winter-spring rice harvest was late, many difficulties are being encountered in preparing the soil in the north. Many places have not prepared the soil carefully but must plant it in order to ensure the seasonal schedule.

The tending of rice from the beginning includes weeding, supplemental fertilizing, the regulation of water, and the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases, intensive cultivation measures which determine the increasing of 10th month rice yields. The production bases must bring into play the good experiences of the winter-spring season, improve the quality of contracting out to groups and individual workers and, above all, do a good job of managing the production phases and help the people accepting contracting out to implement the intensive cultivation measures and technical procedures so that they can fulfill and surpass the contracted-out norms. Those are contradictions which will ensure high yields in the 10th month season and contribute to victoriously fulfilling the annual grain production plan.

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